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PRAVDA ADVOCATES USSR PROPOSALS AT GENEVA TALKS

LD240730 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 24 Feb 82

["The Newspaper PRAVDA on the Most Important Question of Peace" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Feb, TASS -- "The question of nuclear weapons in Europe is not only the question of the continent's future and the destinies of hundreds of millions of people but also the destinies of universal peace", the newspaper PRAVDA stresses today.

The Soviet national daily emphasises in its leading article: "The appalling fact is that, despite the tragic lessons of the two world wars, forces prepared to regard Europe, the cradle of modern civilisation, as a 'theater of operations', a testing range for a 'limited nuclear war', are still operating in the West. With this aim in mind, plans for siting new U.S. nuclear-missile weapons in Western Europe were drawn up on the other side of the Atlantic. The weapons are to be zeroed in on the USSR. But in fact these arms, being first-strike weapons, are jeopardising the entire continent. This is posing a serious threat to Europe and universal peace, a threat which has never before been so dangerous. To remove this threat is the (?reason), the pressing business, the cardinal task of the struggle for peace."

The Soviet Union, as Leonid Brezhnev declared recently, the newspaper continues, "is prepared even today to reach agreement on the complete renunciation by both sides, East and West, of all types of medium-range weapons trained on targets in Europe. We can go even further and reach agreement on completely ridding Europe of nuclear weapons, both those medium-range and tactical. This would be the genuine 'zero option.'"

"If NATO countries agree to this 'zero option', the cause of peace in Europe and in the whole world will be placed onto a firm basis. If the West is not yet ready for a radical solution, the Soviet Union is prepared, to begin with, to agree on a reduction by both sides of medium-range nuclear means in Europe."

The Soviet Union proposes specific measures with this end: "First of all, to agree at the Geneva negotiations not just on a big but a very big reduction by both sides of medium-range nuclear means -- by many hundreds of units. The USSR proposes that their current numbers be reduced by three or more times by 1990. Making a stage-by-stage advance to this goal, it would be possible within the next few years to reduce the arsenals of the sides by one third and then go further. As a result, each side would have no more than 300 units of such weapons at the end of the current decade -- instead of approximately a thousand units on each side today. This would be an alleviation for Europe, a major contribution to military detente, disarmament and peace."

"It is well known," PRAVDA says further, "that the Soviet Union proposed a quantitative and qualitative freeze on the medium-range means of both sides in Europe for the period of the negotiations. It would be prepared already during this moratorium to reduce unilaterally part of its medium-range arms in the country's European part. All this patently demonstrates the USSR's goodwill and sincere desire to facilitate the attainment of an accord. Attaching great significance to the Geneva dialogue, our country is doing its utmost to ensure that it should be held in a businesslike manner and crowned by weighty, constructive results."

"Regrettably," the paper says, "this cannot so far be said about the stand of the United States. The U.S. stand reveals obvious unwillingness to seek a basis for a mutual acceptable accord. The ill-famed 'zero option', proposed by U.S. President Reagan and accompanied by a noisy propaganda campaign in the West, is in essence a demand for the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament in the sphere of medium-range means, providing for the complete preservation of the powerful strike potential of the United States and other NATO countries, spearheaded against our country.

"There can be only one guideline for ensuring the success of the business at hand -- the unswerving observance of the principle of equality and equal security of the sides."

PAPER REPORTS ON SOVIET 'PEACE OFFENSIVE'

LD240924 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Feb, TASS -- The twelve months since the 26th congress of the CPSU "can be aptly described as those of a vigorous diplomatic peace offensive by the Soviet Union," the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA points out today. Over the post-congress period, the newspaper says, quite a few important proposals and additions have been made to the peace initiatives, which were put forward by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th Congress of the CPSU. That period is characterized, on the one hand, by persistence and resoluteness in the implementation of the taken decisions, on the other hand, by an incessant persistent quest for new ways and approaches to the settlement of long-ripe international problems."

The 26th Congress of the CPSU, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA recalls, proposed large-scale measures in the field of foreign policy, among them those of disarmament, nuclear missiles and conventional types of weapons, ground, sea and air forces, specific proposals have been made to improve the situation in Europe, in the Middle, Near and Far East. The common idea of all the Soviet initiatives is to do everything possible in order to eliminate the threat of nuclear war hanging over peoples.

The peace-loving policy of the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries, their prestige in the world, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA goes on to write, infuriate the imperialist circles. The U.S. administration, the whole international reaction are making desperate efforts in an attempt to shatter the socialist community and cause erosion of socialism. The events in Poland have shown what perfidious methods are employed by the enemies of the socialist system. Now that life in the Polish People's Republic is gradually returning to normal, Washington is leaning over backward to dramatize the situation around that country, to poison the political climate and deteriorate the atmosphere for East-West dialogue. But all sane people realize that imperialism is bemoaning not the destiny of the Poles but its own vain hopes.

The whole of our struggle for freedom and independence, the whole no easy path traversed by the Soviet state, the path to flowering and might provide a clear answer to those who hatch militaristic designs, the newspaper writes. Aggression, the newspaper points out, "has always turned into a defeat and disgrace for those who like to play with fire. Trying to intimidate the socialist countries and pressuring them is a futile venture. We do not need unasked foreign advisers. The attempts to gain ground from socialism, to shatter the positions of the USSR and other socialist countries in the European and world arena are doomed to a failure. The Soviet people unanimously declare for continuing and strengthening detente, but on fair, equal terms."

BOGACHEV ATTACKS U.S. STAND AT GENEVA ARMS TALKS

LD 1356 Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 22 Feb 82

["Two Fundamentally Different Approaches to Geneva Talks" -- TASS headline; by TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Feb, TASS -- Nearly three months have passed since the beginning of the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of medium-range nuclear armaments in Europe. The sides' approaches to the solution of the question under discussion became much clearer during that period.

The Soviet Union proposed that a joint Soivet-American document be drawn up in Geneva containing the main provisions of the future agreement which, in particular, would provide for the reduction of the now available medium-range nuclear armaments down to 600 units by the end of 1990. The USSR also proposed a freeze for the period of the talks, both quantitative and qualitative, on the two sides' medium-range systems in Europe.

The USSR would be ready during the moratorium to reduce unilaterally some part of its medium-range armaments in the European part of the Soviet Union.

On the other hand, the American side in Geneva is continuing to stick to Reagan's so-called "zero option," which is based on the demand for the USSR's unilateral disarmament and is, therefore, unrealistic. Washington's inclusion of the option into a draft Soviet-American treaty does not in the least attest to the American side's shift towards realism.

Moreover, after November 30, 1981, American officials made a number of declarations which attest to the toughening of Washington's position at the talks in Geneva. Richard Perle, U.S. assistant secretary of defense on nuclear questions, stated in Congress that the United States has no intention whatsoever to compromise with the Soviet Union at the Geneva talks, but intends to press for the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe. Perle warned that the American delegation in Geneva has no "standby variant" if Reagan's "zero option" is found unacceptable by the USSR.

According to American press reports, Washington has worked out a programme of stationing several hundred cruise missiles on submarines and surface ships capable of hitting targets in Eastern Europe. The Reagan administration believes, according to newspapers reports, that these American sea-based cruise missiles will not be covered by any limitation even under Washington's "zero option."

If this is a simple, clear and honest proposal, as Reagan's variant is described by U.S. State Department officials, what then is the cynical play with the talks aimed to conceal Washington's striving for military superiority in Europe?

Assessing the situation at the Geneva talks, Leonid Brezhnev pointed out that their initial stage gives cause for certain alarm in view of the apparent unwillingness of the American side to look for a basis for a mutually acceptable accord. Recent facts convincingly confirm the correctness of this assessment.

APN INTERVIEWS PETROV ON U.S. ZERO OPTION

AU221710 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 22 Feb 82 p 4

["Excerpts" from an APN interview with "Soviet military expert" Lt Gen N. Petrov, placed at the disposal of ARBEITER-ZEITUNG, headlined: "Soviet Military Expert on Reagan's Proposal: 'The Zero Option is Illusory'"]

[Text] Question: U.S. President Reagan declared in his "State of the Union address" that the United States had submitted to the Soviet Union a catalogue of far-reaching proposals for a mutual reduction of armed forces. He also said the United States had to negotiate in Geneva from a position of strength. What is your opinion about these two theses?

Petrov: The "far-reaching proposals" of the United States are nothing but words. In reality, it has not made any proposals about a "mutual reduction of armed forces," neither in Geneva nor in Vienna, Madrid nor in any other negotiations. The world public learned a few days ago with great disappointment that Washington refused to name any date for the resumption of the SALT negotiations. At his meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig simply dodged an answer to this question. The USSR, however, has confirmed its readiness for negotiations on this highly important problem.

Question: In the West the view is occasionally expressed that Reagan's version of a zero option could reduce the danger of a nuclear war in Europe. The U.S. delegation in Geneva also insists on that. What can you say about this?

Petrov: Reagan's proposal is unacceptable because it is in fact not aimed at a zero option. Its acceptance would result in drastically upsetting the military balance in medium-range weapons in favor of NATO. Today, as you know, there is an approximate balance in medium-range weapons in Europe between NATO and the USSR: Here NATO has 986 and the USSR 975 of those weapons. According to Reagan's zero option, the USSR would have to completely withdraw its already deployed SS-4, SS-5 and SS-20 missiles in return for the U.S. promise not to deploy any new missiles in Europe. It would then have less than 500 medium-range weapons left, while NATO would still possess about 1,000 such weapons.

This proposal is not realistic and cannot possibly be the basis for a compromise in negotiations. Actually, the question is put by the United States like this: Either the USSR unilaterally renounces its medium-range missiles, which have been deployed as a counterbalance to the NATO nuclear potential, or the United States will deploy 600 new nuclear missiles in Europe, in addition to the already existing weapons. One does not need to be an expert to realize that this contradicts the principle of equality and equal security.

We, however, advocate a zero option that would actually lead to the elimination of the danger of a nuclear conflict in Europe. From the Soviet point of view, there is no sector of disarmament and no category of arms on which one could not reach agreement. But the Soviet Union will never consent to unilateral disarmament.

COMMENTARIES ATTACK U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS POLICY

Orlov on European Concern

LD192040 Moscow TASS in English 2004 GMT 19 Feb 82

[By TASS political news analyst Igor Orlov]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Feb, TASS -- Reflecting the growing concern over the many-billioned programme of speedy production of warfare toxic agents proclaimed by Washington, the Netherland's Parliament came out against deployment of chemical weapons on the Netherland's territory and their use by the Dutch Armed Forces. At the same time the parliament urged the government to take steps to prevent the deployment of chemical weapons on the territories of other European countries, NATO members.

The danger of the sinister plans of deploying the programme of "chemical rearming" of the USA is now pointed out in many countries, above all, in Western Europe, since Washington makes no secret of the fact that, according to the design of U.S. strategists, chemical warfare, specifically with the use of new, ever more destructive types of chemical weapons, the so-called binary shells, would be waged in densely populated areas of Europe and other continents.

The Pentagon's representative recently declared openly about the need of re-equipping the U.S. Army with the latest types of chemical weapons so as to have the opportunity to wage large-scale chemical warfare in Europe.

Quoting authoritative circles, the New York TIMES confirmed a few days ago that the strenghening of the United States' capability to wage chemical warfare is one of the priority features of the Pentagon's course at the given stage. According to the press, over 150,000 tons of lethal toxic agents have already been stockpiled in the United States' arsenals. These are nearly three million artillery shells, tens of thousands of air bombs, hundreds of thousands of mines filled with nerve gas. The course has now been taken at the sped-up programme of production of ever more destructive types of chemical weapons.

The U.S. militarists are cynically trying to cover up the plans of turning all continents into gas chambers by propaganda smokescreen, the myth about "Soviet menace," slanderous allegations that the Soviet Union used or is about to use toxic agents either in Afghanistan or in South-East Asia. These allegations that have been refuted many times are being repeated so as to try to erase from the memory of peoples the well-known facts of that over two million Vietnamese suffered from the use by the U.S. military of chemical agents during the aggression in Indochina and that vegetation was destroyed on 1.3 million hectares of land.

Precisely for the reason that the United States plans to repeat is "Vietnam experience" in a wider scale, it stubbornly sidesteps concluding an international convention banning chemical weapons for which it is being urged persistently by the Soviet Union and other countries. For the same reason the United States turned out to be the only country that voted at the United Nations General Assembly against the resolution urging all states to keep from production and deployment of new types of chemical weapons and from their deployment in the territories of those states where there are no such weapons now.

As the world public realizes ever more the danger of the programme of "chemical rearming" conducted in the United States, it declares ever more decisively against Washington's dangerous plans.

Grigoryev Commentary

LD240510 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The United States has for many years avoided concluding an international convention on banning chemical weapons. More on this from our military observer Col Edward Grigoryev:

The Pentagon used chemical weapons on a wide scale during America's war against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. It dropped a tremendous amount of toxic agents on these countries, causing numerous casualties to their people and irreparable harm to their ecological systems. At the moment, U.S.-made chamical weapons are used by anti-Afghan gangs. Trained by American instructors, these gangs employ toxic agents against civilians.

But even more sinister things loom ahead. According to the recent decision of President Reagan, the American Armed Forces will be equipped with several million new warheads. These warheads are to be charged with nerve gas of extremely lethal effect to enable the United States to wage a full-scale chemical war in Europe.

A Pentagon spokesman made this quite clear in a speech before Congress last September. So small wonder that the American leaders have been doing all they can to avoid commitment to a ban on chemical weapons and to stopping their production and eliminating their stockpiles. Washington apparently fears such an international convention might thwart its plans to carry out what it calls chemical rearmament and to use chemical weapons against other countries. In a bid to justify this chemical buildup the Reagan administration resorts to its trusted ploy of slandering the Soviet Union. But, unlike the United States, the Soviet Union has never employed chemical weapons and was one of the first to join the Geneva protocol of 1925, the international agreement that bans the use of chemical weapons.

Washington is evidently nursing dangerous plans of turning whole regions and even continents into gas chambers. That is why it goes out of its way to avoid all negotiations and agreements on banning chemical weapons. Such a policy poses a grave threat to the United States itself, and as the Soviet news agency TASS put it in its recent statement on the American decision for chemical rearmament, no aggressor can get away with using nuclear, neutron or chemical weapons.

REPORTAGE ON PARLIAMENTARY MEETING IN PRAGUE

'Profound Concern'

LD230920 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 23 Feb, TASS -- "A regular consultative meeting of the leaders of parliamentary groups of socialist countries, held in Prague the other day, was characterised by profound concern for the destinies of peace and detente," Leonid Causov writes in PRAVDA. "Representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia took part in the meeting. The meeting, proceeding from the analysis of the aggravated international situation, paid special attention to the coordination of efforts in the struggle for peace, security and cooperation. It pointed out the great importance of the forthcoming second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament."

The writer points out that the question of interference in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic was included in the agenda of the consultative meeting at the request of the Polish delegation. A statement was adopted denouncing such actions on the part of the United States and some other Western countries.

"To prevent reaction from using the events in Poland to heighten East-West confrontation and undermine the cause of detente and peaceful coexistence -- the parliamentarians of the socialist countries addressed this appeal to colleagues throughout the world," the commentary says. "Words of firm support for the Cuban people confronting encroachment upon their freedom and independence by U.S. imperialism were uttered in the Czechoslovak capital."

"Coordinated foreign policy efforts of the socialist countries serve the cause of firmer peace. They meet the vital interests of the peoples," the writer stresses.

"There is now no task facing the peoples which is more urgent than defence of peace and elimination of the threat of a missile-nuclear war," the PRAVDA commentator points out. "The course toward confrontation taken by the NATO wire-pullers led by the United States threatens the very existence of mankind. The joint efforts of the socialist states in the international arena, their initiatives on topical, concrete questions of world politics are marked by the clear understanding of this truth."

Shitikov Cited

LD240054 Moscow TASS in English 1754 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 23 Feb, TASS -- "More vigorous efforts of the parliaments and parliamentarians in the struggle for preservation of peace, for curbing the arms race, above all nuclear arms race, for preventing the threat of war assume a particular significance now that the international situation became aggravated through the guilt of imperialist reactionary forces." This was stated in an interview, printed in the newspaper IZVESTIYA today, of the chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR, Aleksey Shitikov. He commented on the results of the Prague consultative meeting of the leaders of the parliamentary groups of the socialist countries.

Such meetings, which became traditional, "are a good form of exchanging experience of parliamentarians' work," Shitikov said. "Such meetings promote the deepening of our cooperation, the pooling of efforts in the struggle for peace, international security." Emphasized at the Prague meeting was the exclusive significance of the peace programme for 1980's which was elaborated by the 26th congress, of the constructive proposals of the communist and workers' parties, the new peace initiatives which were put forward by Leonid Brezhnev.

The main place at the meeting, Shitikov recalled, was taken up by the question of hostile actions of Western states against the Polish People's Republic and interference into its internal affairs, which was put on the agenda at the request of the Polish delegation. The participants in the meeting strongly denounced the actions being undertaken by the governments of a number of Western countries, above all the United States, against the sovereign Polish socialist state and demanded an immediate end to those actions. A statement adopted at the meeting contains a call for the parliaments of the world, all parliamentarians, the international public to raise their voice against interference into the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic, to prevent the use of events in that country for undermining the cause of detente and peaceful cooperation between states.

There is every ground to believe, Shitikov said, that representatives of NATO countries will be seeking to use spring sessions of this year to heighten tension in the Inter-Parliamentary Union. In these conditions "of a particularly great significance are close concerted efforts of the delegations of the socialist countries, their cooperation with representatives of non-aligned and neutral states, and also progressive Western parliamentarians."

TRUD VIEWS TRADE UNION CONGRESS IN HAVANA

LD240924 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 24 Feb, TASS -- "The 10th World Trade Union Congress, which took place in Havana, capital of Cuba, from February 10 to 15, wrote a bright page into the chronicles of the international working-class and trade union movement. It discussed major problems of the present-day trade union movement and gave answers to them," the Soviet trade union newspaper TRUD writes.

The Havana congress, the newspaper points out, "has become the largest international trade union forum in postwar history. It was attended by representatives of 358 trade union organizations from 138 countries uniting 269 million workers. Those organizations included not only unions which are members of the World Federation of Trade Unions but also non-member trade union centres. There were altogether 240 of the latter, or twice as many as WFTU members.

"This demonstrates the growing influence and prestige of the WFTU, this major class-based international trade union organization of the working people, and also the growing tendency among the trade unions of diverse affiliations for drawing close together under conditions of the escalating struggle against the onslaught of the monopolies and the forces of reaction and imperialism and in the face of new tasks."

The Soviet newspaper further points out that at the congress "every possibility was created for free and fruitful exchanges of opinion and for the large-scale participation of all delegates in debates and in taking decisions on the questions under discussion. Altogether 150 speakers presented their positions at plenary sessions and about 190 in commissions."

"Differences of opinion on one question or another and disputes, which often got quite heated, did not prevent the participants in the congress from working out unanimous opinions on major problems. The results of the work done are truly significant: The documents of the congress that were drafted jointly were approved unanimously."

"Given all the diversity of the questions covered by the main report and co-report and also in debates and documents," TRUD writes, "the main problem discussed at the congress was the focal issue of our time, that of war and peace.

"Nowadays, delegates pointed out, the dominance of imperialism continues to shrink and the forces of peace and progress are growing stronger. However, the aggressiveness of the imperialist forces is also growing, particularly since the Reagan administration assumed office."

"The strong voice of the world's working people carried from Havana, from the freedom island. They firmly declared in defence of peace and the vital rights and interests of the working people, and now are enthusiastically and optimistically setting about the new stage of struggle so as to translate the decisions of the 10th World Trade Union Congress into practice, the newspaper stresses in conclusion.

PRAVDA ON BLOC PARTIES' SECTION CHIEFS' MEETING

PM231031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Working Meeting"]

[Text] Prague, 20 Feb -- A working meeting of chiefs and deputy chiefs of party organizational work sections of the socialist countries' communist and workers parties central committees has been held here.

Those taking part discussed questions connected with the preparation of a conference of central committee secretaries of the socialist countries' fraternal parties concerned with questions of party organizational work.

Taking part in the meeting on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee were N.A. Petrovichev, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section, and S.I. Kolesnikov, sector chief in the CPSU Central Committee section.

ARABIC WEEKLY INTERVIEWS SOVIET COMMENTATORS

PM231605 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 22 Feb 82 pp 42-44

[Riyad Najm untitled interview with Pavel Demchenko of PRAVDA; IZVESTIYA political commentator Kudryavstev; and APN military commentator Colonel Mazurov in Moscow; date not given]

[Text] In a roundtable dialogue AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI put questions to Soviet press representatives on the most important current issues. Present at the table were: Pavel Demchenko, specialist in international affairs and member of the editorial staff of PRAVDA, organ of the CPSU Central Committee; Mr Kudryavstev, secretary of the Soviet parliamentary group and IZVESTIYA political commentator; and Colonel Mazurov, APN military commentator.

U.S. 'Military Superiority'

[Question] What is your view on the U.S. administration's endeavor to achieve military superiority through an arms race prior to sitting down at the negotiating table?

Mazurov: In fact the U.S. administration's strategic objective, whether political or military, is to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. This plan is being carried out under the slogan of putting and end to the mythical "Soviet military superiority." In fact the Soviet Union is not superior to the Western countries in strategic weapons, as Western armament experts admit. All material evidence shows that the Soviet Union has not sought and is not seeking military superiority over the West.

But we must not overlook the fact that there is a certain equality in the balance of strength between the Soviet Union and the West, according to reports by official bodies in the West.

If we go back to the time of signing the SALT II agreement we recall that Brezhnev said in a statement to DER SPIEGEL that the Soviet Union has more strategic delivery vehicles than the United States while the United States has more nuclear warheads than we have. He emphasized that if SALT II were ratified the Soviet Union pledged to reduce the number of strategic missiles by 10 percent. Thus the agreement aimed at maintaining the military balance of strength.

As for today, the United States is seeking to strengthen its strategic forces through the production of sophisticated weapons such as the MX and Trident missiles, the B-1 aircraft and cruise missile as well as increasing the production of nuclear warheads and the neutron bomb.

This makes it incumbent on the Soviet Union not to seek to upset the military balance between East and West, which includes the United States and its allies. I would like to point out that giving free rein to the arms race threatens the peace of the whole world and that we will not allow any military superiority over us. Therefore the safest way to preserving peace remains the path of beginning talks on reducing and even stopping the production of nuclear arms. Also the development of relations of mutual benefit between East and West is better than returning to cold war.

[Question] It is being said that the West's aim in returning to the arms race is to create economic difficulties for the Soviet Union.

'Economic Difficulties'

Kudryavstev: The United States has a plan that aims at exhausting the Soviet economy through giving free rein to the arms race, but the fact of the matter is not as the U.S. leaders dream, because the Soviet Union will not allow such superiority to be realized.

On the other hand, the arms race is a double-edged weapon. Therefore the United States, if it wishes to continue with the arms race, will have to spend billions of dollars from its treasury. Increasing the military budget takes place at the expense of budgets allocated to social health and cultural expenditure and leads to increasing treasury debts and the profits of the military monopolies that supply the state's requirements. Meanwhile the Soviet Union can continue to develop its defense capabilities without resorting to limiting social, health and cultural services and creating an unemployment crisis as in the U.S. case, since there are no monopolies in the Soviet Union as there are in the United States, where astronomical profits go into the pockets of arms merchants.

Of course, if agreement is reached between the Soviet Union and the United States to limit the arms race it will become possible to use the surplus money in the field of peaceful production. Therefore the Soviet Union has been and still is sincerely endeavoring to achieve a general disarmament.

'Unilateral Reduction'

[Question] What is the aim of the recent Soviet initiative with regard to the unilateral reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of the USSR?

Kudryavstev: The Soviet Union's readiness to reduce unilaterally the medium-range missiles in the European part of its territory if the Americans refrain from implementing their plan to deploy Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe clearly shows the Soviet Union's serious wish to avoid the possibility of nuclear confrontation in Europe.

[Question] How would you evaluate the first stage of the U.S.-Soviet talks on strategic arms in Europe?

Mazurov: On 30 November last year Soviet-U.S. talks began in Geneva on the question of medium-range nuclear weapons and missiles in Europe. We regard this as an important issue because it threatens European security; it threatens the lives of millions of Europeans as well as world security. Therefore the Soviet Union has sought to come to the negotiating table in order to reach an agreement that would preserve the security of both sides in Europe and lead to the reduction of strategic arms on the European continent. As for the Americans' agreement to negotiate, it came as a result of pressure by European public opinion opposed to the idea of the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe, which reflects the U.S. attitude during the negotiations and Washington's insistence on President Reagan's "zero option" proposals which we rejected previously because the U.S. proposals do not lead to preserving the military balance in Europe which we see as the basis for successful East-West cooperation.

The U.S. attitude to events in Poland and to breaking economic relations with the Soviet Union is only evidence of U.S. ill intent toward Soviet proposals to reduce world tension and limit strategic arms in general and in Europe in particular. Despite the U.S. administration's assurance of its commitment to continue participating in the Geneva talks, it appears that the Americans want to bring the talks to a dead end in order to continue implementing their escalation plan and deploying medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

Middle East Situation

[Question] Do you believe that there is a certain connection between the U.S. plan in the Middle East (of which Camp David is one aspect) and the U.S. plan in Western Europe (which aims at deploying medium-range nuclear missiles)?

Kudryavstev: Both U.S. plans are a reflection of the U.S. policy which is striving to realize the U.S. dream of dominating the world.

Despite the fact that 60 years have passed since the establishment of the socialist camp, and despite the worldwide change in the balance of power in the military, economic and political fields and the emergence of more than 100 newly independent states, the United States appears not to wish to recognize the new status quo and is trying through the escalation of hostility to the Soviet Union and the socialist camp and heightening world tension to give free rein to the arms race and to attain military superiority over the Soviet Union, which today is considered the central bulwark of the peoples' struggle for liberation and a center of struggle against wars and for the sake of a just peace on the surface of the globe.

As for the U.S. plan in the Middle East, it aims at disarming the Arabs and pushing the Arab countries toward revolving in the U.S. orbit by exaggerating the "Soviet danger," while the real danger is Israel and its aggressive designs and those who back its policies. The United States does not give weapons to the progressive and nationalist states which resist the Israeli aggressions but gives them to the countries that obey its policies, like Egypt.

[Question] How do you evaluate present Soviet-Arab relations?

Demchenko: Soviet-Arab relations are broad and varied. We note that they are developing and growing, particularly in recent times. Last year several Arab leaders visited our country; from Libya, Algeria, South Yemen, North Yemen, Jordan, Kuwait and the PLO. Therefore talk of problems in Arab-Soviet relations on the basis of evaluating our relations with Egypt and Sudan is an unsound view. Even the deterioration of our relations with Egypt and Sudan has its reasons. Therefore, I can affirm that our relations with the Arab world are growing and developing.

The Arab leaders who visited the Soviet Union expressed their support for Leonid Brezhnev's plan for the settlement of the Middle East crisis. Therefore I can affirm that Soviet-Arab relations are based on solid ground; there are wide horizons for positive development.

[Question] According to a certain view the Soviet Union has an interest in the nonsettlement of the Middle East crisis, because maintaining the crisis strengthens its influence in the Middle East. What is your opinion about this?

Kudryavstev: Such a statement is a great falsehood against our country's foreign policy. I would like to ask: What does the nonsettlement of the Middle East crisis mean? It means the existence of military pockets backed by Israel and the United States; it means Israeli military preparations against Lebanon, joint Egyptian-U.S. maneuvers, multinational forces in Sinai whose nucleus will be U.S. forces, the annexation of the Golan Heights by Israel, Israeli-U.S. strategic cooperation, and an Israeli role in carrying out U.S. policy in the area and organizing aggression against Libya.

Of course, you must agree with me that all that I have mentioned leads to the escalation of tension in this area and threatens the outbreak of a new war. Look at the Middle East's position on the map and you can see that it is closer to the Soviet Union's southern borders than it is to the United States, which is thousands of kilometers from this area. So the Israeli-U.S. escalation of military tension in the Middle East constitutes a danger to the southern borders of the Soviet Union.

Therefore the Soviet Union is the most concerned with reaching a peaceful solution to the Middle East problem from the premise of preserving the security of its southern borders and of its principled stand of supporting the Arab peoples' aspirations for peace, because it is necessary for them in order to strengthen their political independence and develop their economy, culture and science. Our role in this area is confined to supporting the Arab peoples' just struggle.

[Question] What is the Soviet Union's attitude to the Lebanese crisis, and are there any new Soviet initiatives concerning Lebanon?

Demchenko: The Soviet Union's attitude to the Lebanese crisis is well-known, and Soviet statements on more than one occasion have emphasized its call for a peaceful settlement in Lebanon that would ensure its territorial integrity and independence.

[Question] It is known that there was a certain relationship between the Soviet Union and the Saudi Arabian Kingdom. What is the fate of that relationship?

Demchenko: The Soviet Union has always been and still is striving to establish diplomatic relations with all the Arab countries, including the Saudi Arabian Kingdom and the other Arab gulf states. In practical terms we had relations with the Saudi Arabian Kingdom from 1926, but on the eve of World War II these relations were suspended but not severed. I believe that the restoration of these relations and the establishment of diplomatic or trade representation between us and the Saudi Arabian Kingdom at present serves the interests of both our countries. This also applies to the other Arab gulf states.

POLISH DELEGATE CITED ON CSCE PROGRESS

PM231133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Feb 82 p 5

[TASS report: "At the Madrid Meeting"]

[Text] Madrid, 18 Feb -- At yesterday's plenary session of the Madrid meeting, the Yugoslav and San Marino delegations advocated the continuation of dialogue and for it to be of a constructive character. Yugoslav delegate M. Kolob expressed the conviction that, with such an approach, the Madrid meeting could be successfully concluded without unwarranted delay.

The speeches by British and Belgian representatives showed that those countries' delegations are continuing a line toward confrontation. They again attempted to discuss the situation in Poland and other socialist countries' domestic and foreign policies.

Polish representatives (?W.) Konarski condemned the stance of the United States and a number of NATO countries. Giving a press conference, he familiarized journalists with the position on this issue as expounded by his delegation at today's plenary session. While an increasing number of delegations are advocating the need for constructive work, the representatives of the United States and a number of NATO countries are continuing to try to impose political confrontation and destroy the opportunity for dialogue. Their aim is to disrupt the Madrid meeting and to prove that the 35 countries' delegations are not capable of solving the problem of cooperation in the political, economic, scientific, technical and cultural spheres.

As a pretext, the U.S. and NATO countries' delegations are again utilizing the situation in Poland, the Polish representative noted. We categorically reject such an approach. Positive results from the Madrid meeting would be of tremendous significance for the Polish people since, to solve the crisis, Poles need a Europe where relations among countries are built on principles of cooperation and not confrontation. Many countries participating in the meeting share this viewpoint.

ZORIN SPEAKS AT UN HUMAN RIGHTS DEBATE

LD240044 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Report by TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov]

[Text] Geneva, 23 Feb, TASS -- The United Nations Commission on Human Rights is discussing the item "on the exercise in all countries of the economic, social and cultural rights set out in the universal declaration of human rights and in the international covenant on economic, social and cultural rights."

Speaking at today's meeting, the head of the USSR delegation Valerian Zorin pointed to the importance of ensuring such fundamental social and economic rights as the right to work, medical care, education, social welfare.

The speaker also pointed to the need of restructuring the existing international economic relations on the basis of equality and justice. Without this, specifically, it is impossible to ensure the development of African, Asian and Latin American countries which come up against serious problems that are either inherited from colonialism or engendered by the neocolonialist policy of the United States and other Western powers.

Pointing out that the Soviet Union was the first among permanent members of the Security Council to ratify the international convenants on human rights and emphasizing the importance of those documents, the head of the USSR delegation said: "It should be noted that some countries that like to talk about human rights have not yet joined these convenants. The United States, for instance, has not ratified these convenants to this day. Instead of this, the U.S. Congress prefers to interfere in internal affairs of other states, to invent falsehoods about the situation with human rights in other countries."

Representatives of Algeria, Cuba, Ethiopia, India, Senegal who spoke during the debate sharply criticized the policy of some Western countries, as well as transnational corporations for squandering natural wealth of developing countries, for the striving to impose on them unequal economic and financial relations, for the refusal to establish a new world economic order.

PRAVDA HITS U.S. 'HYPOCRISY' ON RIGHTS ISSUES

PM231641 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Feb 82 p 5

[Article by Igor Melnikov under "Our Commentaries" rubric: "Tartuffes and Human Rights"]

[Text] The UN Human Rights Commission is meeting in Geneva. The delegates have adopted an important resolution submitted by a group of socialist and developing countries. It talks of the need to guarantee the basic right of every human being -- the right to live. In the document the commission points out the "urgent need for active efforts by the world community to strengthen peace, eliminate the threat of war, especially nuclear war, curb the arms race and achieve general and complete disarmament."

During the discussion of individual items on the agenda most delegates resolutely condemned the aggressive policy of Israel, which has U.S. backing, and pointed out the responsibility of the United States, Britain and a number of other Western countries for preserving the apartheid regime in South Africa.

Washington is not happy to see the session begin in this way. Citing E. Abrams, U.S. assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs, the Washington POST stated that "Although the situation in Poland is not an agenda item, the United States and its allies are determined to hold a special debate on this issue." And when this plan was thwarted the miserable organizers of the provocative campaign could not conceal their annoyance.

Posing as a "defender of human rights," Washington is importunately trying to push phony issues to the fore at the UN commission and, by kicking up a fuss about them, distract the world public's attention from genuine problems connected with defending human rights.

In fact, the really "painful areas" of the human rights problems are the tragedies in which U.S. imperialism is to some extent or another involved. These include the news of the "Salvadoran Song My" which has angered the whole world, the Pinochet regime's continuing outrages against Chilean patriots, the torture of detainees in the jails of Turkey, which is Washington's NATO ally, and the reprisals against demonstrators in Sudan.

This unhappy list could be supplemented by the crimes against human rights committed in the United States itself.

So much for the crocodile tears "in defense of the Polish workers". The frenzied support for Polish solidarity, the London magazine NEW AFRICAN writes, graphically illustrates how far the West, and especially the United States, is prepared to go in its hypocrisy and duplicity. As is known, for many decades black working people in South Africa and Namibia have been cruelly discriminated against but there have been only extremely feeble protests from Western capitals. Where, the magazine wonders, are all the moral principles the West keeps talking about?

Where they are is quite obvious. Capitalism, which is still exploiting, killing and torturing, throwing people into prison and humiliating them, is behaving like the classic hypocrite -- Tartuffe. But the actions of the modern-day political hypocrites are even more odious than those of Moliere's prototype.

U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD LAW OF SEA TREATY HIT

LD231240 Moscow TASS in English 1204 GMT 23 Feb 82

[By TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets]

[Text] New York, 23 Feb, TASS -- Official Washington is bringing pressure to bear on its allies in order to make them join in the efforts to wreck the draft International Law of Sea Convention.

Representatives of more than 150 states have been working on the draft work for over seven years. As a result for the first time ever a comprehensive document was prepared regulating the norms of utilisation of the world ocean and its vast riches in the interests of all countries.

And now the United States is going to press for a revision of the draft convention in a bid to ensure for American monopolies an opportunity for an uncontrolled mining of natural resources of the sea-bed and the ocean floor in areas outside the jurisdiction of the United States. Washington is ready to share this "right" only with corporations of its closest imperialist allies and by no means with all countries, let alone the developing states. The chief U.S. delegate to the Law of the Sea Conference, J. Malone, said that the share of the "third world" in the exploitation fo the riches of the world ocean, envisaged by the draft convention, was too great.

It follows from President Reagan's statement on the issue that the rights of the United States should correspond to its potential and interests.

Demonstrating its disregard for international law, the U.S. Government is going to discuss this week the issue of licenses to four U.S. consortiums for the exploitation fo the mineral riches of the sea-bed in...international waters.

According to the magazine BUSINESS WEEK, President Reagan has sent personal messages to the leaders of practically all industrialised countries in a bid to win their support for the U.S. position. Teams of diplomats and military envoys have been dispatched to the capitals of NATO and EEC countries for the same purpose.

Why do these teams include the military? The Pentagon would like to see to it that in case of any revision of the draft its interests are unaffected, specifically the regulations, envisaged by the current draft, of unhindered passage of warships through straits used for international navigation. In a word, the United States would like to obtain new advantages and at the same time retain those it already received.

Washington's arrogance, its obvious reluctance to take into account the legitimate interests of other countries, cause indignation on the part of the international community of nations. The chairman of the Group-77 of the developing countries, Alvardo de Soto (Peru), said that the group could not agree to radical changes in the draft of the coordinated international document. He also warned against attempts to replace a comprehensive convention with separate deals between few leading capitalist countries.

HAIG REMARKS ILLUSTRATE CONFUSION IN WASHINGTON

LD240708 Moscow TASS in English 0631 GMT 24 Feb 82

["Discord in Washington" -- TASS headline]

[Text] [no dateline received] -- PRAVDA political news analyst Yuriy Zhukov today points to an atmosphere of "confusion, mishmash and discord, dangerous to the cause of peace, which is now reigning in Washington." That atmosphere, he writes, is colourfully illustrated by a lengthy article, printed by the newspaper Washington POST on February 19. The article is constructed on stenographic notes of unceremonious pronouncements addressed to NATO partners by U.S. Secretary of State Haig at closed-doors working sessions at the Department of State. It is not difficult to imagine what a reaction was caused by these "revelations" of the U.S. secretary of state on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean. It was seemingly impossible to turn down the disclosures of the newspaper Washington POST. Therefore, as the selfsame Washington POST wrote, a spokesman for the Department of State declared that neither Haig nor the Department of State would start commenting on the notes which are in the newspaper's hands.

"The most categoric, most bellicose pronouncements in the spirit of 'dancing on the verge of a precipice' are now a pointer to 'good tone' in Washington," PRAVDA points out.

KUDRYAVTSEV SEES WORLDWIDE U.S. 'INTERFERENCE'

PM231331 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 3

[IZVESTIYA political observer V. Kudryavtsev "International Review": "United States: 'Big Stick' Policy"]

[Text] The American Reagan administration's everyday activity in the foreign policy arena is convincing evidence that interference in the internal affairs of other sovereign states is an organic component part and maybe the foundation of U.S. policy. This line is implemented in its most open form vis-a-vis states with progressive regimes that set themselves the goal of strengthening national independence, thereby standing in the way of the widening expansion of American imperialism. It would be wrong to stop at this point, though. When you analyze U.S. policy, you need to remember a very important psychological factor: The U.S. ruling circles, thinking loftily of themselves as the "guardians" of the whole world and as "responsible" for all regions of the planet, believe that the United States has virtually a divine mission to remake the world in its own image and likeness. This approach expands almost infinitely the sphere of application of the American policy of interference.

It is well known that messianic roles of this kind, whether originating from a single individual or from an entire social clan, have never in human history ended positively for their originators. Such messianism is especially foolhardy in our age of social transformations, great class battles and the upsurge of national liberation movements. However, the display of "neomessianism" by the U.S. ruling elite has to be reckoned with since, unless it is rebuffed, it may plunge the world into an unprecedented catastrophe.

It cannot be said that attempts to legitimize interference in other states' affairs beneath the mask of spreading the "American way of life" are characteristic of the current administration alone. No, the roots of this policy go back deep into American history and have their beginnings in interference in the internal affairs of the indigenous North American population that cost the latter their existence. You only have to visit the museum of the conquest of the "Wild West" in the American city of Saint Louis to see the sources of the adulation of "American supremacy." Thus it is a question not of the essence but merely of the scale of American interventionism.

The "big stick" policy that Latin America has experienced is closely related to the present course based on using the Rapid Deployment Force. That "force" can in no way be linked only with the Near East, including the Persian Gulf zone. All the indications are that it is not regional, as during the times of the "big stick" policy, but global, for no one in the United States has said a word about the force being used exclusively in the Near East.

The present-day global "big stick," appropriately equipped with the very latest military hardware, is used more shamelessly and impertinently. Its ideologists don't trouble about logic but act brazenly in the belief that that anything can be justified and covered up by citing the imagined "Soviet danger." There is no need to hunt far for examples; they can be found daily in the speeches of leaders of the American administration and in the "big" and "small" American and pro-American newspapers. U.S. officials are displaying their imperial pretensions with particular impertinence -- and quite without considering whether this runs counter to reality or not -- over events in Poland and El Salvador.

On 2 February U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig addressed the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He spoke of the sanctions the United States has imposed, on the instructions of President R. Reagan, against the Soviet Union and Poland. Washington explains the sanctions against Poland by saying that the country has introduced martial law. But the legitimate measures by the Polish authorities struck a blow against U.S.-sponsored counterrevolution, which was preparing a reactionary coup. That is why Haig, like the entire American ruling elite, is demanding freedom of action for the Polish counterrevolutionaries and, conversely, an end to the lawful actions by the Polish authorities to restore state law and order in Poland. Isn't that interference in a sovereign state's internal affairs? That way of acting constitutes a direct violation of the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act. Needless to say, the economic sanctions are a direct blow to the well-being of the Polish people, about whom the Reagan administration claims to be so concerned.

Certain West European states are following in the footsteps of the American "mentors," even though they dislike the line pursued by Washington, which is seeking to turn Poland into a seat of tension in Europe. Despite the fact that Polish Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski explained the reasons for the introduction of martial law in the country in letters to the West European states' governments, the NATO countries' governments are essentially "demanding" that Poland "resume dialogue" with the Solidarity trade union. Isn't it clear that the Polish Government has no need of "instructions" from outside about how and with whom it should resolve its own internal problems?

Washington and its partners are trying to camouflage their brazen interference in sovereign Poland's internal affairs with a smokescreen of unsubstantiated talk of a "persistent campaign against the Polish people by the Soviet Union." A familiar trademark! Such ploys are always used by those who are seeking a pretext to undermine the prevailing system of relations and prevailing balance of strategic military forces.

The Soviet Union -- and everybody knows this -- consistently upholds the peoples' right to determine their fate themselves. That is why our country is vigorously defending Poland's sovereignty in the international arena. We do not regard ourselves as entitled to discuss sovereign affairs of the Polish state with any third party and we do not recognize anyone as having that right. At the same time the Soviet Union is giving Poland, which finds itself in an extremely difficult situation, considerable political support and economic aid. We believe that to be our international duty to the fraternal Polish people.

Let us now turn to El Salvador. Without in the process citing any facts, the United States is attacking Cuba for supplying weapons -- or so it is claimed -- to the Salvadoran patriots. In this connection America's NBC TV reports that it has information that the Reagan administration intends to announce new economic sanctions against Cuba, sanctions that it says will be "significant." That same day another television company -- CBS -- reported the arrival of six American military helicopters in El Salvador.

That is not all. American military advisers are fighting on the side of the junta against the patriots. The junta's troops are supplied with American weapons. Where does Cuba come into all this, one wonders? Talk of possible direct intervention by American armed forces in El Salvador has been more frequent in Washington lately. What is this if not a "big stick" policy? Besides the planned direct U.S. interference in Central American states' affairs, "secondhand" interference is already being carried out there. Subversive work is being conducted against Nicaragua and a bloc of reactionary governments of Central American states is being hammered together against Nicaragua and the patriots of other neighboring countries.

The brazen U.S. interference in other states' internal affairs and the desire to associate the country's partners in aggressive blocs with that interference are causing growing indignation even among America's allies. Thus Danish Prime Minister A. Jorgensen has declared that "the American interference in El Salvador is lethally dangerous, senseless, unnecessary and wrongheaded." After criticizing other aspects of the Reagan administration's foreign policy, particularly the policy of "sanctions" against the Soviet Union and Poland, the prime minister said: "We cannot be expected to go along with any step merely because America decides to take it."

But probably nothing displays the essence of the U.S. course of interference in other states' internal affairs as openly as the creation of the Rapid Deployment Force in the Near East, or to be more precise the Indian Ocean region, including the Persian Gulf and East Africa. The force requires military bases on foreign territory, stockpiles of heavy equipment, also on foreign territory, and, most importantly, political regimes acceptable to the American imperialists. The very process of the creation of the "force" has been accompanied by vigorous interference in particular countries' internal affairs.

The creation of the Rapid Deployment Force is being supplemented by the actual deployment of U.S. troops on a permanent basis with a view to foisting imperialist diktat on the peoples of the Near and Middle East. The first such step will be the deployment of the so-called "multinational armed forces" in the Sinai Peninsula after the forthcoming (still only theoretical) withdrawal from there of the Israeli occupiers. A good half of these "multinational forces" will be made up of U.S. contingents.

The U.S. attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of Libya, so as to bring about a change there in a regime which does not suit U.S. imperialism, are well known. In its search for a "pretext" for such interference and in an attempt to provoke conflict, the Pentagon has resorted to organizing attacks on Libyan patrol planes and also to attempts to interfere with Libyan civil air flights over the Mediterranean. We may also recall the flagrant pressure on Egypt after President A. as-Sadat's assassination, to prevent any changes in Egypt's internal policy which might be unacceptable to the United States.

Recently, the United States has been pursuing a new line on the Near East, aimed at interfering in the affairs of the "moderate" Arab states. It is trying to force these countries -- as U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has already done in Saudi Arabia -- to create "joint commissions for defense" so as to turn the defense policy of the Arab countries in favor of U.S. expansion in this region of the world. Such commissions have already been created in Saudi Arabia, Egypt and other countries, and a new one is being created in Morocco.

The U.S. administration's attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign African countries have been noticeably stepped up. Thus the United States does not recognize the lawful government of People's Angola, which is pursuing a policy of strengthening its national independence. The overt U.S. support for antipopular counterrevolutionary cliques in Angola -- the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola and the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave -- is aimed at changing the country's internal political regime. U.S. interference in the internal affairs of other states is happening not only with respect to those which have already gained national independence but also, so to speak, in readiness for the future.

This is shown with full force in the U.S. stance with regard to Namibia. In defiance of the clear decision of the UN Security Council (Resolution 435), the United States, at the head of the so-called "contact group" (Britain, France, the FRG and Canada), is endeavoring by every means to interpret the Security Council decision in such a way as to preserve all the privileges of South Africa and the transnational monopolies which hold sway in Namibia, even after the granting of formal independence to that country.

The U.S. course toward interference in other people's affairs is not restricted to the Asian or African Continents. The Washington administration repeatedly tries to lecture to its West European allies, and not merely lecture to them. U.S. reaction and its spokesmen's statements in connection with the recent presidential elections in France clearly departed from the commonly accepted norms of international contacts. And how many crude protests have been heard by Italy!

The last year has been literally crammed full of instances of flagrant pressure on the Japanese Government with a view to forcing it to increase its spending on armed forces and arms production and also to change its Constitution, which bans Japan from having armed forces apart from those necessary to defend Japan's own territory, and also to have recourse to arms to settle possible international conflicts. This impudent pressure is evidenced by the numerous visits of high-ranking U.S. civilian and military figures to Japan and Japanese-American conferences and meetings.

With regard to the pressure on Japan, matters reached such a pitch that 68 U.S. congressmen sent a letter to Japanese Prime Minister Z. Suzuki in which they unceremoniously demanded that he "increase the might of Japan's naval and air forces" on the basis of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive designs in the western Pacific and in Asia. In addition, a report was presented to the U.S. Congress which "urgently recommended" Japan to increase its military budget by no less than 15 percent in the next 5 years. The U.S. congressmen, priding themselves on their "democratism," are treating Japan as if it were an American colony. Not without reason did the newspaper MAINICHI state that such U.S. "recommendations" are of an "unprecedented nature."

In an attempt to force Japan to pursue "sanctions" against the Soviet Union, even indicating what these should be, the United States, as the newspaper NIHON KEIZAI reports, is refusing to supply Japan with the equipment necessary to fulfill its foreign economic agreements with the Soviet Union.

The policy of interference by force in the internal affairs of other sovereign states is in no way evidence of a growth in U.S. authority or prestige. The United States is no longer capable of influencing other countries, including even its own allies or countries with a pro-American tendency, by the conventional methods (diplomacy and economy) and therefore is resorting with increasing frequency to flagrant military or economic pressure, which is becoming the norm of U.S. foreign policy.

The U.S. ruling circles, however, forget that the policy of interference in the internal affairs of states provokes the peoples' growing opposition. This is confirmed by the growth of anti-American feelings not only in countries which clash with the United States as the stronghold of imperialism and aggression but also in countries which are nominally its allies.

U.S. [illegible]GES ALLIES ON SANCTIONS AGAINST USSR

Pressure on Japan

OW240019 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The U.S. Government is asking its militry allies to follow its anti-Soviet policies. In this connection, commentator Yuriy Afonin writes as follows:

Washington looks on long-term reciprocal economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and West European countries and Japan with bitter hatred.

The U.S. Government regards economic cooperation among countries with different social systems as a practical materialization of detente, which it opposes. The present U.S. leadership opposes economic cooperation between two different systems because it hampers an unlimited arms race, which the United States now pursues as its primary diplomatic goal. This is why Washington is striving to foil a gigantic gas pipeline project between Western countries and the Soviet Union.

This project envisages a large-scale scheme to build gas pipelines between the Urengoy gas field in western Siberia and the western borders of the Soviet Union. To carry out this project, Western countries and Japan -- although with limitations -- are supposed to extend credit to the Soviet Union and, in return, the Soviet Union will supply gas to West European countries such as West Germany, France and Italy.

Washington is also critical of an oil and gas development project on the Sakhalin continental shelf which Japan and the Soviet Union are jointly pushing forward. Discontent grew among political and financial circles in Japan when it was disclosed that Washington refused to accept a request by the Japanese Government that the Sakhalin continental shelf project be excluded from the list of projects to which sanctionary measures will be applied. Their discontent is fully understandable, for Japan has already spent almost $170 million on this project and it naturally does not want to see the sum wasted.

In addition, Japan was looking forward to receiving oil and gas produced in Sakhalin, beginning in 1988. When we consider that Japan depends on imports from the distant Middle East and Souteast Asia to meet an overwhelmingly large portion of its internal oil and gas consumption, we clearly realize how significant it is for Japan's economy to have a source of supply near its territory.

By prohibiting its allies from developing economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, the U.S. Government is creating the impression that it is taking sanctions not against the Soviet Union but against its allies.

It is totally wrong to think that the Soviet Union could not single-handedly develop the natural resources which it now plans to develop together with West European countries and Japan.

Pursuing a rude and dictatorial [sashizuno] diplomacy, the U.S. Government is not only intervening in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union and Poland but outrageously interfering in the domestic affairs of its own allies.

Attempts To Halt Pipeline

LD231130 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] The United States' administration has been trying hard to frustrate the construction of a gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe. The project is described as the deal of the century. Now here is a comment from our observer (Grigoriy Timokhin):

The agreement on Soviet gas deliveries to West Germany was signed shortly before President Brezhnev's visit to that country last November. Just recently a similar agreement was signed with France. Some of the orders for the gas pipeline project have been placed with United States' companies. However, as a result of sanctions, General Electric has been forced to give up earlier signed contracts worth $175 million, and Caterpillar has had to sack several thousand workers at a plant in Peoria, Illinois.

So it's American companies that have been the first victims of the sanctions. Furthermore, Washington intends to bring pressure to bear on the West European companies fulfilling Soviet orders. This means that the United States wants to punish West Europeans and to force them to give up advantageous trade with the Soviet Union. This was as much as said by the FINANCIAL TIMES of London in its issue of 18 February.

Western observers in their comments on the unilateral sanctions against the Soviet Union and threats to introduce new ones know that all this amounts to a declaration of economic war. Having strained East-West relations to the limits in the military and political fields, the United States' administration is trying to inject tension in the trade and economic sphere. Washington reasonably believes that the total destruction of the policy of easing tension is impossible so long as East and West maintain trade and economic contacts to mutual advantage. Indeed. If Washington regards Europe as a theater of limited nuclear war, then why as a rehearsal not provoke an economic war between Western Europe and the Soviet Union? However, many in Western Europe and the United States itself are aware of how disastrous that would be. The United States Chamber of Commerce has sent President Reagan a letter warning him against plans of further unilateral sanctions against the Soviet Union. And many West European politicians have denounced Washington's attempt to exert pressure on West European companies.

As for the gas project Siberia-Western Europe, its construction has already begun, Pipes have been laid over a few kilometers. They have been supplied by West German companies, among them the Mannesmann concern. A Soviet plant has produced pipe-laying machines for the project. In technical characteristics the machines are as good as American pipe-layers.

PRAVDA CITES U.S. SUPPORT FOR USSR TRADE

PM231529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Feb 82 p 5

[TASS report under general heading "In Mutual Interests: On the Advantageousness of Trade With the USSR and Other Socialist Countries"]

[Text] Washington, 21 Feb -- The R. Reagan administration's attempts to make use of trade with the USSR and other socialist countries as an instrument of crude political pressure are undermining confidence in the United States and could lead to "pernicious financial and political consequences on an unforeseen scale, and will also further intensify discord in the Western community." This conclusion is drawn by prominent American politician H. Reuss, chairman of the U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee, in the foreword to a report published here by the Congressional Research Service on "Trade Policy and East-West Relations."

The United States, H. Reuss writes, is constantly trying to use trade as an instrument for attaining political goals. It should be remembered that our allies have a far greater interest than Washington in maintaining trade with the socialist states. This is clear, in particular, from the example of the participation of West European firms in the erection of a gas pipeline. The Reagan administration, H. Reuss writes, depicts this project as some kind of "Soviet Trojan horse" allegedly being foisted on an "unsuspecting Western Europe."

The report of the Library of Congress research service indicates the substantial advantages which would result for the American economy from trade with the USSR and other socialist states. Even in the opinion of the State Department, the authors of the report note, the contribution of trade with the Soviet Union to the process of creating new jobs in the United States is "considerable." Thus in 1980 the placing of various orders from the USSR and other East European states in the United States provided work for at least 300,000 American working people.

Trade with the socialist world, the report notes, considerably improved the overall state of the U.S. balance of payments. In view of the current U.S. economic problems, in particular high unemployment and falling labour productivity, the United States cannot allow itself to concede the market in the socialist world to West European or Japanese competitors, the report's authors warn.

PRAVDA VIEWS RACISM UNDER REAGAN ADMINISTRATION

WA241430 Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 10 Feb 82

[Text of 10 February PRAVDA article by Vitaliy Korionov: "Racism 'In a Friendly way'"]

[Text] In an interview which the U.S. President granted to the CBS TV company the other day he answered a question about the situation in southern Africa. It is only natural that he could not by-pass the problem of apartheid. It would be futile, however, to think that the President called upon the South African racists to take resolute measures against the brutal suppression of human rights. No, he only advised the Pretoria racists to "act in a friendly way" and referred to the U.S. experience as far as the racial questions were concerned.

What is this "experience" which the White House boss tries to advertise? An answer to this question can be found in a document which was circulated in the United States almost on that same day. This document is an appeal by the leaders of the major black public organisations of the United States, signed by W. Fauntroy, chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, B. Hooks, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, and others.

The policy of the Reagan administration has demonstrated shocking indifference to the needs and aspirations of the black population, other national minorities, the poorest sections of society, the document states. The leaders of black Americans note that even according to official statistics the jobless figure in the United States now stands at 9.5 million. In December 1981 blacks accounted for 20 per cent of the unemployed in the USA. During the first year of the present U.S. administration in power the number of the black unemployed increased by 288,000. In some American cities up to 60 per cent of the black young men and women have no chance to work.

In the White House boss' lingo, all this means "solution of the racial problem in a friendly way". but millions of people throughout the world call it much more clearly: racism in action.

BREZHNEV, CANADIAN LEADER EXCHANGE CONDOLENCES

LD231924 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 23 Feb, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has received a message from Governor-General of Canada Edward Schreier, expressing on behalf of all Canadians profound grief over the tragic death of members of the crew of the Soviet ship Mekhanik Tarasov and asking to convey sincere condolences and profound sympathy with the wives, children and families of the dead.

In the message it is stressed that many Canadian seamen also found their untimely death in heavy storms in the past few days. Therefore, the message runs, we most sincerely share with you this tragedy.

Leonid Brezhnev's reply message to Edward Schreier runs: "I thank you for the condolences that were sent by you on behalf of the people of Canada over the tragic death of members of the crew of the Soviet ship Mekhanik Tarasov. On my part I share the grief of the Canadians over the deaths of Canadian seamen and express sincere sympathy with the families of those who perished.

USSR ASKS FOR RESUMPTION OF BORDER TALKS WITH PRC

OW240213 Tokyo KYODO in English 0158 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, Feb 23, KYODO -- A spokesman for the Soviet Union's Ministry of Foreign Affairs Tuesday confirmed reports that Moscow has asked Beijing to resume negotiations of the Soviet-Chinese border dispute. Soviet Government sources in Beijing had earlier said the proposal was made February 1. A similar request last September was rejected by the Chinese Government. The last round of border negotiations between the two countries was held in Beijing in 1978. Talks have been broken off since the Russian invasion of Afghanistan. Observers believe the latest Soviet move is intended to take advantage of growing discord between Beijing and Washington.

ANTI-SOVIET TONE OF U.S.-PRC RELATIONS DISCUSSED

LD241212 Moscow TASS in English 1158 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 24 February, TASS -- Chinese-American relations are one of the major factors destabilizing the international situation and whipping up international tension, Aleksandr Bovin, a notable Soviet journalist, IZVESTIYA political news analyst, and Professor Vladimir Lukin, a well-known Soviet expert on the United States, believe. Their dialogue devoted to the 10th anniversary of Richard Nixon's visit to China and the adoption of the so-called Shanghai Communique is carried by the LITERARY GAZETTE [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA] today.

Commenting on the reasons behind the Chinese-American rapprochement, the participants in the dialogue pointed out primarily its anti-Soviet character. Beijing needed Washington to "expand its room for manoeuvre in pursuing an anti-Soviet policy" and also "to strengthen its positions on the international scene as a power with global interests and global political influence." As for Nixon, he probably believed that "the U.S. stand in the Soviet-American dialogue would become firmer if Washington strengthened its Chinese rear."

While characterizing the normalization of Chinese-American relations in general as "a natural and logical process", the participants in the dialogue stressed: "The Soviet Union is not at all against good relations between China and the United States. But we naturally are against their anti-Soviet character." At the same time they observe that "neither the Chinese nor the Americans have or can have practical levers for influencing Soviet policy. They cannot 'roll back the Soviet Union' anywhere. What they can, however, is to roll back detente, and this is precisely what they are doing contrary to the interests of the entire world community of states."

In the opinion of the participants in the dialogue, despite the seemingly growing general tendency for rapprochement, Chinese-American relations are characterized by "uncertainty and an undercurrent of tension" and can be called "a partnership without trust or, say, with minimal trust", which graphically makes itself felt in the "Taiwan problem". The striving of the sides to play each other as a card against the Soviet Union prevents them from thinking in terms of long-range prospects. Aleksandr Bovin points out that here, most probably, medium-range designs prevail: "No longer billiards, so to speak, but not yet chess."

Having subdivided the history of the development of Chinese-American relations after the "Shanghai Communique" into four stages, which are far from equal from the point of view of their significance, the participants in the dialogue expressed the view that this "ragged pace" of these relations is explained by the presence of both motivation for rapprochement and bilateral contradictions. They believe that the Americans, "bewitched by the preponderance an anti-Sovietism in Beijing's foreign policy," ignore the fact that China "nevertheless is on the opposite side of the world social divide from the United States." "So what today seems a gain may turn out for the Americans a capital failure tomorrow or the day after tomorrow."

In conclusion the participants in the dialogue in the LITERARY GAZETTE stressed that relations of hostility with the Soviet Union "discord both with the national interests of the United States and with the national interests of China."

JAPAN'S SANCTIONS AGAINST USSR TERMED REGRETTABLE

LD231830 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 23 Feb 82

[From the "International Dairy" program presented by Anatoliy Doronin and Konstantin Patsyuk]

[Text] Bourgeois news agencies today carried reports that Japan has announced the introduction of sanctions against Poland and our country on the grounds that the situation in Poland allegedly, in the Japanese view, is not being settled. Japan in particular, the AFP report says, has decided to postpone the joint meeting of the Commission for Technical and Scientific Cooperation and the bilateral trade conference at the ministerial level.

In general, Japan has once again shown that it is following the course of the U.S. anti-Soviet policy. Of course, this is regrettable for this is clearly not a course which will lead to the establishment of goodneighborly relations between our countries, for which the Soviet Union comes out constantly and consistently.

JAPANESE REACTION TO U.S. MISSILES 'CURIOUS'

PM231235 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 82 p 5

[Text] Tokyo, 20 Feb, TASS -- This year the United States is to equip its warships operating in the western Pacific with cruise missiles capable of carrying both conventional and nuclear warheads. After 1984 all U.S. Navy nuclear killer submarines operating in the region, and later all surface ships, will be armed with nuclear-tipped cruise missiles. This is stated in a Washington note to the Japanese Government in reply to an inquiry about U.S. plans to deploy medium-range nuclear weapons in the Far East. The notice was read in parliament by Japanese Foreign Minister Y. Sakurauchi in reply to deputies' questions. The contents and tone of the U.S. document are testimony to the unceremonious behavior of Washington, which has no hesitation in turning its Far East ally into a nuclear hostage.

The Japanese Government's stance in the face of these facts is a curious one. On the one hand it declares its "commitment" to the idea of nuclear disarmament, and on the other it follows in the wake of the United States, which is obstructing the adoption of decisions on this matter at the United Nations. Moreover, led on by Washington, official Tokyo is refusing to give legal force to the three nonnuclear principles for Japan -- not to import, not to produce and not to possess nuclear weapons.

DPRK FOREIGN MINISTER STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

PM241303 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Feb 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- Ho Tam, vice premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister of the DPRK, stopped over in Moscow on 22 February.

U.S. AIRCRAFT 'INVADES' DPRK AIRSPACE

PM231211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Feb 82 p 4

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Feb, TASS -- The United States has committed another provocation against the DPRK. According to KCNA, on 20 February a U.S. reconnaissance plane invaded DPRK airspace in the vicinity of the city of Kosong. The United States must halt forthwith all hostile acts against the Korean people, the agency stresses.

Six Violations

LD240056 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] The United States continues its provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The republic's news agency says an American spy plane on Monday twice violated the country's airspace. It is pointed out in the report that in the past week there were six such violations. The republic insists that the United States stop immediately its hostile actions against the Korean people.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: AFGHAN DUTY HARD ON TROOPS

LD231840 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1645 GMT 23 Feb 82

["Troops in Difficulties" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Feb (TANJUG) -- The Soviet Armed Forces daily KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes today that the Soviet troops "find it hard, sometimes very, very hard," in Afghanistan.

However, the daily's special reporter, a Soviet colonel, does not give any details on the hardships or mention any fighting in which Soviet troops take part.

Such details have not been mentioned in the Soviet press over the past 25 months, since Soviet troops entered the southern neighbor's territory.

The Moscow press only writes that the hardships are created by "bandits," as it terms the Afghans engaged in an armed struggle against the regime of Babrak Kramal.

The article does not also give any hints of the possibility of withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. The daily only repeats the well-known Soviet claim that the Soviet troops' "only task" is to "aid Afghanistan in repelling foreign danger."

The author explains the Soviet troops' presence in Afghanistan by the Soviet understanding of internationalism. For the author, this is "a feat of internationalism." The article is entitled "We Are Internationalists."

NORMAL LIFE REPORTED IN AFGHAN 'FRONTLINE CITY'

PM231247 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 82 p 4

[Correspondent L. Mironov report: "Kandahar -- Labor Holiday"]

[Text] Kabul, 19 Feb -- Afghanistan is preparing for the coming PDPA national conference. According to the Afghan press, this forum will adopt a PDPA "action program" -- the revolutionary authority's basic document for the immediate future.

In January a "khoshar" -- a mutual aid and assistance day -- was successfully held in Kabul in honor of the conference. Kabul's lead was taken up by the citizens of Kandahar. They held a mass labor "khoshar" of their own the other day.

Kandahar is often called a "frontline" city. It lies just 104 km from the Afghan-Pakistani border across which bandit mercenaries are smuggled into the province by the dozens and hundreds daily. The basmaks frequently use the cover of night in their efforts to remind people of their presence in the city itself. In one part of Kandahar after the other the still night air is disturbed by the rattle of machinegun fire and single rifle shots. Most of the shooting is done in remote parts of the old city from behind high mud walls.

For Western propaganda Kandahar is a favorite target for all manner of insinuations. The rumors that have been circulated about it! There have been stories that the city has been turned into a ruin as a result of "Afghan and Soviet air raids" and that all the inhabitants have fled their homes.

The holding of a citywide "khoshar" in Kandahar has demonstrated once again that these malicious inventions are all nonsense.

Kandahar's "khoshar" was a real labor holiday. The majority of the city's working population took part in it. In the course of the day, hundreds of meters of roads, bridges, wells and many poor people's ramshackle homes were repaired. The most needy were given considerable material assistance. In all parts of the city there were special committees to establish the population's greatest needs, and a list of priorities was drawn up.

The "khoshar" was held under the PDPA city committee's direction.

Kandahar's labor holiday ended with a mass rally in the downtown (Chaum) square. The workers, artisans and representatives of the trade guilds, clergy and intelligentsia who spoke at the rally unanimously expressed their support for the people's power and denounced the intrigues of internal and external counterrevolution. "Despite the efforts of the imperialists, Chinese hegemonists and reaction to destabilize the situation and to create panic and fear among its imhabitants," Kandahar Province PDPA committee secretary (Alimu) said, "Kandahar city has been and will remain a bastion of revolutionary power in southern Afghanistan. Kandahar's will and desire for a new life ushered in by the April revolution cannot be subdued!"

AFGHAN PARTY CONFERENCES STRESS NEED FOR UNITY

PM231001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 82 p 4

[TASS report: "On the Eve of an Important Event"]

[Text] Kabul, 20 Feb -- Party conferences in the country's provinces are taking place now in an atmosphere of unity and cohesion in the PDPA ranks. Those taking part are discussing the results of the provincial party organizations activity on the eve of the PDPA national conference, which will be an important event in the country's life.

Preparation for the conference has entered its concluding phase. Its delegates from the majority of provinces and from the capital's party organization -- the largest in Afghanistan -- have already been elected. The party's envoys include workers and peasants, representatives of the intelligentsia and the armed forces, ministry and department employees and party activists.

The provincial and city conferences have been addressed by hundreds of PDPA representatives who, on behalf of the thousands-strong army of party members and candidate members, stressed the need to strengthen the unity of their ranks in the struggle against counter-revolution and the intrigues of imperialism and reaction and for the building of a new society.

SHIPPING AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SRI LANKA

LD192200 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1544 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Colombo, 19 Feb (TASS) -- An agreement was signed here today between the Governments of the USSR and Sri Lanka on shipping, as well as an agreement between the Black Sea Shipping Line and the Ceylon Shipping Corporation on joint shipping routes.

This provides for the mutual provision of most-favored status to ships of both countries and settles legal matters of cooperation and the schedule for reciprocal accounts. The new agreements were called an "important landmark" in the history of the development of Soviet-Sri Lanka relations by Lalith Athulathmudali, Sri Lanka's minister for trade and shipping. We stressed that these documents should be seen as a clear example of equal rights and mutually advantageous cooperation between two countries. The new stage in the development of Soviet-Sri Lankan relations will doubtless promote progress in the Sri Lankan economy, the minister said.

J.R. Jaywardene, the president of Sri Lanka, received the Soviet delegation headed by T.B. Guzhenko, minister for the maritime fleet of the USSR, which is here in connection with the signing and the agreements.

OGARKOV RETURN FROM SOUTHEAST ASIAN TOUR REPORTED

WA241320 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff and first deputy minister of defense of the USSR, has returned to Moscow from an official friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and a 1-day visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov was met at Sheremetyevo Airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, first deputy minister of defense of the USSR; Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, deputy minister of defense of the USSR; Army General V.I. Varennikov, first deputy chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces; and Army General P.G. Lushev.

Among those meeting him were the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the USSR, Nguyen Huu Mai; the charge d'affaires ad interim of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to the USSR, Tep Kenn; the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the USSR, (Veng Saysana), and the military attaches in the USSR of the SRV and the LPDR, (Nguyen Don Ty) and C. Moundoung, respectively.

INDOCHINESE FOREIGN MINISTERS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

PM231315 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] Vientiane, 18 Feb, TASS -- The Lao, Vietnamese and Kampuchean foreign ministers, in a joint communique, have called on the region's countries and on ASEAN to combine their efforts with a view to normalizing the situation and ensuring security and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia. The participants in the tripartite conference which has ended here confirmed the desire of the peoples of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the SRV and Democratic Kampuchea to establish good-neighborly relations with Thailand, and expressed their readiness to discuss with that country all problems of mutual interest through direct or indirect contacts.

If these contacts are successful, the document stresses, Democratic Kampuchea and the SRV will agree to the withdrawal of some of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. At the present time, the Vietnamese troops stationed on Kampuchean territory are performing their international duty and defending the Kampuchean people's achievements.

The communique notes that China has rejected all Vietnam's proposals about stabilizing the situation on the Vietnamese-Chinese border and the proposals submitted by the Indochinese countries about normalizing relations with the PRC. It is constantly trying to hamper trends toward dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries.

China's ruling circles, the document stresses, have an interest in maintaining tension in this region of the world since this creates favorable conditions for the realization of its expansionist designs, which conflict with the aspirations and interests of the peoples of the region. It follows from this that Chinese expansionism is the main threat to the independence and security of the Southeast Asian countries. It is becoming increasingly obvious that the current crisis in Southeast Asia is attributable not to differences between the ASEAN and the Indochinese countries, but to the policy of aggression and intervention pursued by the Chinese authorities with regard to the countries of Indochina.

The participants in the conference expressed their satisfaction with the development of relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the three Indochinese countries and the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

KAMPUCHEA PROTESTS THAI CHEMICAL WEAPONS ATTACK

PM231159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 82 p 5

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Feb, TASS --The Thai military has committed an act of unprecedented danger on the borders of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK).

According to the Kampuchean SPK news agency, on two occasions this week -- 13 and 14 February -- Thai artillery fired shells containing chemical poisons into Kampuchean border areas in Battambang Province. Dozens of civilians suffered the effects of the lachrymatory and nausea-producing chemicals released on explosion.

The Kampuchean Foreign Ministry lodged a strong protest against the Thai military's extremely dangerous act.

A statement issued by a Kampuchean Foreign Ministry spokesman here today points out that the Kampuchean Government regards these criminal acts as a gross violation of the republic's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Kampuchean Foreign Ministry calls attention to the fact that the provocation was carried out at a time when the Reagan administration has decided to build up chemical weapons production.

U.S. Involvement Seen

LD231018 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 23 Feb, TASS -- "Another bunch of 'firewood' has been hurled into the flames of the 'smouldering conflict' in the region of the Thai-Kampuchean border," KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes. "According to the Kampuchean news agency SPK, Thailand's artillery twice fired in February at Kampuchea's border areas in Battambang Province by shells stuffed with poisonous chemical agents. Many civilians were exposed to the effect of powerful tear and emetic agents."

The Kampuchean Foreign Ministry in its statement justly stresses that the provocation took place at a time when the Reagan administration decided to boost the production of chemical weapons.

"It is obvious that there is direct inter-relationship between the Pentagon's plans of chemical war and the reckless action on the Thai-Kampuchean border. It is only Washington which benefits from such a provocation," the newspaper stresses.

"Encountering with strong protests around the world against its plans to develop a new generation of toxic agents, the U.S. administration is very interested in conditioning mankind to the thought of admissibility of the use of chemical weapons," the commentary says.

Washington, with the help of the Thai reactionaries, is organising the use of toxins in Southeast Asia so that to lay the blame at somebody's door, as it has in the past, by levelling charges against the USSR and its friends.

"Another cause of this provocation, it seems is Washington's persistent aspiration to evade responsibility for its crimes in the region during the U.S. aggression in Indochina, for at that time the Pentagon dropped on these countries tens of thousands of tons of toxins."

"Thus, the dangerous provocation on the Thai-Kampuchean border," KRASNAYA ZVEZDA concludes, "not only further destabilises the situation in Southeast Asia, but also helps the Pentagon to implement its sinister plans of building up chemical weapons."

TALKS IN BEIJING TO FORM 'KAMPUCHEAN COALITION'

LD231744 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Excerpts] News agencies report that talks have started in Beijing of reactionary leaders of Khmer immigrants, Prince Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan. When Deng Xiaoping received Prince Sihanouk a few days ago, he expressed the hope that the meeting would bring positive results. Vladimir Aleshin makes these comments:

The meeting is another attempt to form a so-called coalition government which Beijing hopes to impose on Kampucheans. China coordinates all steps in this direction with the United States. The idea of forming a coalition government appeared quite some time ago. For over a year Pol Pot men, driven out of Kampuchea, are being united with former politicians living in emigration.

All previous attempts have led to nothing because of conflicts between the new pretenders on power in Kampuchea. Each of the heads of the three sides at the talks wants to get the best post. Pol Pot men, having Beijing's backing, are especially (?insolent).

The argument between the Khmer reactionary leaders reflects the contradictions between the powers standing behind them. China tried to drag ASEAN countries into the affair, but failed. Beijing apparently cannot reconcile itself with the downfall of its puppets in Kampuchea and the changes taking place in that country. Kampucheans do not want to return to the past that brought them great hardships and suffering. The nation supports the Samrin Government that has brought the country to the path of national revival.

U.S. STEPPING UP PROPAGANDA HOSTILE TO SE ASIA

LD231142 Moscow TASS in English 1119 GMT 23 Feb 82

["Subversive Broadcasts" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Feb, TASS -- Day in day out the Voice of America radio station is devoting many hours to broadcasts hostile to Socialist Vietnam and its friends. These broadcasts are sheer lies, the newspaper TRUD writes today. Their purpose is to aggravate the situation in Indochina, to sow enmity and distrust between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. At the same time various arguments are used with the object of justifying Washington's aggressive policy, of motivating the necessity of a United States "presence" in this or that region of the world. The peoples of the region are conditioned to the mad idea that Southeast Asia, located several thousand kilometres from the United States, is a sphere of "vital interests" of America.

In all, some 20 radio stations in various countries are daily broadcasting provocative information in the Vietnamese language. Moreover, English-language programmes are relayed to Socialist Vietnam and the broadcasting time is steadily increasing.

At the same time various reactionary emigrant publications in Vietnamese and Chinese are issued inside the United States. One of them, for instance, is the Los Angeles weekly YOUYE HUABAO, issued by Chinese who earlier lived in Vietnam. This and similar publications carry items distorting the changes in Vietnam. They maliciously attack the socialist order in that country.

Washington's hostile propaganda, the newspaper emphasizes, is replenished by specific steps in the military sphere. Of late American green unfiroms have been ever more often seen in Thai bases. According to the Thai press, aircraft of the American Seventh Fleet is increasingly using Utapao Air Force Base. Such actions spark off angry protest by the Indochinese states.

The unceasing machinations of American imperialism against the countries of South East Asia, TRUD notes, run counter to the interests of peace and international security and to the vital interests of the peoples of the region.

PAP CITED ON MILITARY COUNCIL MEETING IN WARSAW

LD231338 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] According to a PAP report, a meeting of the Military Council of National Salvation has been held in Warsaw under Jaruzelski. Those participating in the meeting evaluated the current situation in Poland, noting both positive trends in the life of the country and the dangers which still exist. The appropriate conclusions were drawn and the tasks resulting from them were defined.

PAP reports that special stress was laid on the fact that all the regulations of the state of war must be carefully observed. At the same time the council made recommendations concerning the recommencement of activity of creative unions and societies. Permission to renew activity will be granted to creative organizations in which there is confidence that they will not go beyond the framework of their own regulations, general laws and the requirement of the state of war.

In the Warsaw District Military Court the trial has begun of the leaders of the counter-revolutionary organization, Confederation of Independent Poland. This case, which from June to December 1981 was examined by the Warsaw Voivodship Court, has been transferred to the military court and is being conducted a second time from the very beginning in accordance with the decree dating from 12 December 1981, PAP points out.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY DENIES REPORTS OF CLERGY ARRESTS

LA?40044 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] The newspaper ZYCIE WARSZAWY has refuted the allegations of the West German paper FRA'KFURTHER ALLGEMEINE that the security forces in Poland are preparing to arrest 1,500 Catholic priests. The paper says no clergyman has been arrested in Poland.

U.S. SANCTIONS HARM 'ORDINARY PEOPLE' IN POLAND

LD232034 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Radio Moscow observer Vladimir Kazaskiy commentary]

[Text] The American administration has launched a violent campaign of slander against the Polish leadership while at the same time posing as a champion of the interests of the Poles. But the so-called economic sanctions introduced by the United States are aimed primarily against ordinary people in Poland. This is what Radio Moscow observer Vladimir Kazanskiy writes on this issue:

I may remind you that for a long time now the Poles have had and still have material privations due to the extremist line of the Solidarity trade union association and the dire consequences of that line for the Polish economy. As the Polish crisis continued to develop, the supply of food for the public worsened considerably. The measures taken on the 13th of last December by the Military Council of National Salvation are aimed primarily at restoring an economic order in the country and at solving the food problem.

But what about the sanctions by Reagan? What do they mean to the Polish people? The sanctions have been imposed in order to prevent a normalization of the situation in Poland, including the food supply for the population. For example, Reagan's embargo on deliveries of grain to Poland has meant a disruption in raising poultry, and the damage is equal to a loss of 250,000 tons of meat a year. The stoppage of supplies of corn from the United States to Poland will mean a drop in the consumption of meat by the Poles of exactly 7 kg per capita every year. The economic sanctions by Reagan also contain a ban on further operations by the Polish fishing fleet off the coasts of the United States. As a result Poland will be getting some 100,000 tons of fish less and the per capita level of fish consumption will decline by 3 kg from 7.2 kg to 4.2 every year.

I may add that the refusal of the United States and its allies to grant loans to Poland is a one-sided violation of the agreement of April 1981, which provided for a postponement of Polish payments on previous loans because of the difficult financial and economic situation. Notably, despite all difficulties, Poland has been meeting so far all its commitments.

The purpose of the Western sanctions against Poland is clear: to paralyze the Polish economy, to make it impossible for that country to cope with the crisis, to starve that country into submission and to provoke an internal conflict. According to a statement by the Polish leader, Wojciech Jaruzelski, in the Polish parliament some time ago, this is a measure of alleged humanism, this is a lesson we Poles must always keep in mind, unquote. To use an image of the Polish leader, America would like to punish the Poles for having made it impossible to create a sacrificial fire in the heart of Europe, a fire that could consume their state.

When these criminal plans of Washington failed following the measures taken by bodies of government in Poland, the Reagan administration decided to resort to sanctions and other actions directed against the Polish people.

FRG BOOK ON POLAND BARES KSS-KOR ORIENTATION

LD240918 Moscow TASS in English 0858 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 24 Feb, TASS -- "The true meaning of the West European reactionary forces' solidarity with the Polish counterrevolutionaries is laid bare by the book 'Poland: A Test of Strength' just published in West Germany," the LITERARY GAZETTE [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA] writes today. It stresses that this is "an honest and objective report of two West German journalists, Volker Einchorn and Gero von Randow, who spoke in Poland itself with representatives of different sections of the population and different political affiliations. They have collected what the West German right-wing press wrote about the Polish events and collated it with factual material in Poland itself."

The LITERARY GAZETTE points out that the authors have managed to illustrate particularly graphically two things: "First, the fact that the Solidarity and KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] leaders actually did not have anything in common with the working class and advocated an anti-socialist programme for the restoration of capitalism; and second, the brazenness with which the henchmen of Polish counter-revolution in the West operated and the sophistication of their pressure." The book gives the lie to the idea, which is widespread in West Germany, that the introduction of martial law in Poland put an end to the process of socialist reforms and transformations.

KUZNETSOV MEETS WITH GIOSAN-ROMANIAN DELEGATION

LD231444 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today in the Kremlin told members of a delegation from the Grand National Assembly of Romania of the implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. In a conversation which took place in a friendly situation, the need for further efforts directed toward deepening mutual understanding and confidence between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Romania was stressed. Comrade Kuznetsov expressed confidence that the visit by parliamentarians from the Socialist Republic of Romania will further the achievement of this aim.

In turn Giosan, the head of the Romanian delegation, also noted the positive role of interparliamentary contacts in the struggle for the peace and security of peoples and in the further development of international cooperation.

Later Report

LD240028 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin a delegation of the Grand National Assembly of Romania headed by Giosan, candidate member of the Romanian CP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and chairman of the Grand National Assembly. During the conversation, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, it was noted that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries correspond to the basic interests of their peoples and to the cause of peace and progress. It was stressed that an important contribution to the further consolidation of these relations is made by the meetings of Comrades Brezhnev and Ceausescu. Under conditions of an exacerbation of the international situation brought about by the policies of imperialism, primarily American imperialism, Comrade Kuznetsov noted, the unity of actions of the socialist countries takes on even greater significance in the cause of the struggle for peace and detente. The guests placed a wreath at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and also at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier near the Kremlin Wall.

PRAVDA REPORTS ROMANIAN PRICE, WAGE INCREASES

PM221647 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Feb 82 p 5

[TASS report: "AGERPRESS Report"]

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Feb -- AGERPRESS reports that on 15 February Romanian State Council decrees came into force increasing retail food prices as well as wages, pensions and child allowances to compensate for these price increases.

BRIEFS

GDR DELEGATION IN TASHKENT -- A GDR cultural delegation arrived in Tashkent today at the invitation of the Uzbek Grand Theater's administration. The delegation has aquainted itself with social activities in the Uzbek SSR and visited the Lenin Museum, the Uzbek exhibition of national economic products and sites of interest in Tashkent. An Uzbek production will be performed at the Grand Theater in honor of the visiting delegation. [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 20 Feb 82 GF]

NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR 'REBUKES' NORWEGIANS

LD231736 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Oslo, 23 Feb, TASS -- Having hardly taken up his post, the new U.S. ambassador in Norway, Mark Evans Austad, started rebuking the Norwegians for their criticism of the policy of the Reagan administration. At a press-conference in Bodo he expressed dissatisfaction with the demand of the Norrland region's organization of the Norwegian Labour Party to prevent participation of American troops in NATO's military exercises "Alloy Express-82" due to be held in northern Norway. The U.S. ambassador also disliked the criticism by the local press of Washington's policy with regard to the reactionary regimes in Latin America and also Turkey.

The pronouncements of the American ambassador caused a stormy reaction in Norway. Chairman of the Venstre Party Hans Hammond Rossback described those pronouncements as unceremonious. Deputy Chairman of the Norwegian Labour Party Einar Ferde described the statements of M.E. Austad as direct interference into Norway's internal affairs. The same opinion was expressed by the chairman of the parliamentary faction of the Socialist Left Party Hanna Kvanmo. The Norwegian press, she stressed, should give a resolute rebuff to the U.S. attempts to hush up the voice of the public of Norway.

U.S. AMBASSADOR'S 'UNETHICAL' BEHAVIOR HIT

PM231323 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 3

[P. Golub article "Undiplomatic Methods": from unattributed "World Today" feature]

[Text] What is the mission of one state's ambassador in the capital of another state? It is to be supposed that it is to promote the development of international ties, as provided for in the 1961 Vienna convention; or to strengthen the climate of trust and detente, as demanded by the logic of preserving peace on the planet. However, Terence Todman, U.S. ambassador to Spain, thinks quite differently.

Instead of being concerned with strengthening bilateral American-Spanish relations or developing international cooperation, the Washington diplomat has decided to use the hospitable Spanish land for... malicious attacks on the Soviet Union and, at the same time, to take certain Western partners in hand.

The U.S. ambassador organized a small reception for colleagues from other countries in a Madrid club at which, instead of drinks and refreshments, it was suddenly proposed that they listen to an edifying lecture entitled "The U.S. Leading Role in the World." In fact, fewer words were spoken about the U.S. role than there were in the lecture's title. A whole shower of anti-Soviet fabrications was rained down upon the involuntary listeners, and charges of "inaction" and calls for "active opposition to Soviet expansionism" were heaped upon the governments of Western countries. Not letting the audience come to its senses, the Washington diplomat wagged a threatening finger at those who were intending to go against Washington's desire to organize a "crusade" against the USSR....

Just one conclusion can be drawn from such "diplomatic methods." In their attempts to increase international tension and create an atmosphere conducive to a new twist in the arms race, certain zealous emissaries of the American foreign policy department are evidently prepared to forget that it is unethical (to say the least) to use one state's hospitality to slander another.

GAS-PIPES' TALKS WITH AUSTRIA OPEN IN MOSCOW

LD231650 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 23 Feb, TASS -- Soviet-Austrian talks covering the "gas-pipes" project opened here today. The talks are held by the Soviet foreign trade organisation Soyuzgazeksport and a delegation of the Austrian oil administration led by its director General Ludwig Bauer.

During the talks, a TASS correspondent was told at Soyuzgazekstport, the sides will discuss the delivery of Soviet natural gas to Austria on a long-term basis starting from 1984. It is believed that Austrian companies, including Foest-Alpine, in their turn will take part in the delivery of equipment for the pipeline "Siberia-Western Europe."

CREDIT RECEIVED FOR PURCHASE OF AUSTRIAN GOODS

LD191838 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] In Vienna, a Soviet-Austrian protocol has been signed on granting the Soviet Union credit to finance deliveries to the USSR of Austrian-produced equipment and other goods to the value of 10 billion schillings.

IZVESTIYA CITED ON ALLEGATIONS BY FRG'S BEDEN

LD231856 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 23 Feb 82

["A Short-Lived Lie" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow 23 Feb, TASS -- "Wild Fabrications and Slander" -- this is how the newspaper IZVESTIYA today describes allegations made by the chief of security service in Bonn, Beden, to the effect that Moscow is supporting left and right-wing terrorism. Beden made his allegations in Rome where he attended a meeting of representatives of Christian parties as the leader of the Bonn organisation of the Christian parties as the leader of the Bonn organisation of the Christian Democratic Union.

"Each sober-minded person," IZVESTIYA writes, "knows full well that the Soviet Union was and remains a principled opponent of the theory and practice of terrorism, including, naturally, in international relations. Our country opposes terrorist acts as leading to senseless loss of life, disrupting diplomatic activities and transport links between nations. Exactly the Soviet Union insists at all forums that stern measures be taken in order to stop terrorism, particularly air piracy, to say nothing of the sallies staged by Nazi werewolves."

"And nevertheless," the paper writes, "a number of press organs of West Germany, above all Springer's papers, hurried to use these wild fabrications and slander. The newspaper BAYERN KURIER published by Strauss' Christian Social Union was literally seized by a fit of anti-Sovietism and at the same time maliciously attacked the German Communist Party and other progressive organisations, labelling peace champions and all dissenters 'terrorists' and seeing the designs of Soviet agents behind all progressive movements in the Federal Republic of Germany."

IZVESTIYA points out that the allegations made by Beden and his Christian Democratic employers were so absurd that official quarters hurried to deny them.

"But what lie will be cooked up tomorrow by the special services and mass media of the West?" the paper asks in conclusion.

PRAVDA VIEWS U.S.-PORTUGUESE TALKS ON AZORES

LD231026 Moscow TASS in English 0928 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 23 Feb, TASS -- The weekly EXPRESSO published in its latest issue commentaries on secret talks between Portuguese authorities and the United States secretary of state, PRAVDA reports in a dispatch from Lisbon. The weekly says that according to reliable sources, the United States shows great interest in the Lajes and Beja military bases. "These bases," the EXPESSO says, "could be used by the Rapid Deployment Force for operations both in the Middle East or in Europe."

Large-scale reconstruction and modernisation work will begin in the near future at the American air force base Lajes, leased by the United States from Portugal on the Azores Islands. "The Americans will pay for the construction work, whose total cost will be approximately 223 million dollars," the weekly says.

According to information available, the allocated resources are to be spent on the expansion of a number of American objectives, specifically fuel dumps whose first section will have a capacity of 2,800,000 barrels (one barrel equals 159 litres). This first section will cost 126 million dollars. The construction of military objectives will be supervised by representatives of the United States Navy and be effected by seven North American firms which will be joined by seven Portuguese companies, endorsed by the United States Navy.

The conclusion can be drawn from the above-mentioned facts that the United States is hatching far-reaching plans for strengthening its presence on the Azores archipelago," PRAVDA emphasizes.

REPORTAGE ON 22 FEB DANISH CP PLENUM SESSION

LD220914 Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Copenhagen, 22 Feb, TASS -- A plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark was held here on February 22. It examined issues pertaining to the activity of the party for stepping up the campaign of protest against the build-up of the arms race, for intensifying a broad national movement for peace, disarmament and consolidating detente.

A report at the plenary meeting was delivered by Chairman of the Communist Party of Denmark Jorgen Jensen. He stressed that the struggle for peace is an inseparable part of the struggle of the working people for socio-economic rights. The Danish Communist leader pointed out the tremendous significance of the efforts by the party for consolidating the country's democratic forces in the campaign for Denmark's pull-out from the NATO bloc and the Common Market.

Touching upon the situation in Poland Jorgen Jensen pointed out that the martial law in effect there reduces to a naught the attempts of the reactionary forces at whipping up a new seat of tensions in Europe.

The participants in the meeting adopted a statement saying that the gravest threat to peace at present stems from the militaristic policy of the Reagan administration. The build-up of arms supplies to the criminal Salvadorean junta, the participation of American military "advisers" in the combat operations against that country's patriotic forces is evidence of the intention of the USA to turn El Salvador into a second Vietnam.

The statement condemns the decision of the U.S. administration on the mass production of the chemical weapons and the neutron bomb, which ensues from the strategic plans of the United States based on the concept of a "limited" nuclear war in Europe.

In the course of the Geneva talks the Soviet Union has again demonstrated the peace-loving character of its foreign policy. It is necessary to make every effort to deliver the European continent fully from the nuclear weapon, the document points out.

The plenum issued an appeal for coming out in a united front against the NATO's decision on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles on West European territory, actively contribute to the initiatives aimed at creating a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe.

U.S. ACCUSED OF 'ELECTRONIC SPYING' IN CYPRUS

LD240102 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Interference in the internal affairs of other countries has long become an instrument of United States foreign policy. Such interference has lately taken place in Cyprus. Details from a Radio Moscow correspondent, Boris Lipovoy:

Nicosia newspapers report that American secret services operating on Cyprus under the cover of various organizations have been supplied with mobile vehicles especially equipped for electronic spying. The equipment installed in the vehicles allows to tap [as heard] telephone conversations, monitor radio broadcasts and follow the progress of various conferences held behind closed doors. It also allows to eavesdrop conversations held at cabinets or of responsible officials and at the headquarters of leading political parties. In short, the United States will be able to penetrate various aspects of public and political life of the independent state of Cyprus.

Significantly, the new spying equipment arrived in Cyprus at a time when the election campaign was launched there in preparation for the coming elections to the local bodies of government. Obviously fearing that the positions of the democratic elements on the island may consolidate further, Washington decided to resort to political intrigues to prevent that. There is another reason why American secret services have lately grown more active on the island. The thing is that the government of the republic and the democratic circles on the island are urging more and more decisively the withdrawal of foreign troops and bases from the island. For the United States this means the failure of the hopes to use the island as a stronghold for carrying out provocative operations against Mediterranean countries.

As far as the British military bases on Cyprus are concerned, they have long been offering its facilities for American reconnaissance planes U-2. The Western press indicates that the United States plans to make use of the British bases in operations connected with the possible transfer of Rapid Deployment Force units to the Middle East and southwest Asia. The official consent to this of the British prime minister has already been received.

REPORTAGE ON TRIALS, TORTURE IN TURKEY

Communists, Democrats on Trial

PM191247 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Feb 82 p 5

[Correspondent A. Filippov report: "Arbitrary Justice"]

[Text] Ankara, 15 Feb -- The trial of 205 workers and public figures began today in Ankara's military tribunal. The charge is a standard one: "membership of the Communist Party of Turkey, banned since 1923, and subversive anticonstitutional activity."

Similar charges have been brought against a large group of Democrats who are being tried in Adana and (Geldzhyuk). Reports which have appeared in the Ankara press indicate that the defendants have resolutely rejected the charges made against them as unproven and unsubstantiated. The newspaper CUMHURIYET, reporting on these trials, noted that in Adana the defendants were tortured. Let us recall that the lawyers defending the accused in (Geldzhyuk) have submitted a statement to the court authorities noting that torture is used with a view to obtaining the "necessary" evidence from the accuse.

The seats of the lawyers at the Istanbul trial of 52 activists of the progressive Confederation of Revolutionary Workers' Trade Unions (DISK) remain empty. The lawyers are protesting against the arbitrariness of the court authorities and the military prosecutor's office.

More on Trial

PM231149 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 82 p 5

[Correspondent A. Filippov report: "Standard Charges"]

[Text] Ankara, 20 Feb -- The Istanbul military prosecutors office has instituted criminal proceedings against 80 leaders of the banned Turkish Workers Party (TWP). The standard charges made against all of them on the basis of distorted facts presented out of context are of "propagandizing Marxism-Leninism," "seeking to establish a communist society in Turkey" and other "anticonstitutional crimes." The military prosecutor has demanded sentences of between 10 and 36 years.

Torture Alleged

PM221655 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Feb 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Using Terror Methods"]

[Text] Paris, 18 Feb -- The repression in Turkey which is primarily hitting leftist forces' representatives and is leading to "the destruction of Turkish society by methods of terror" is being intensified. This was stated before French National Assembly deputies by members of a delegation of the International Human Rights Federation which visited that country recently but was compelled to return home following a decision by the Turkish military authorities to ban all contact between Turks and foreign delegations.

The destruction of Turkish society, delegation members stressed, is being carried out according to a plan agreed with the United States.

Data obtained during the delegation's visit attests that 170,000 people have been arrested in Turkey since September 1980 and that the police systematically use torture during interrogations.

Thus A. Basturk, general chairman of the Confederation of Revolutionary Workers Trade Unions (DISK), who with 51 other representatives of the trade union's leadership is facing a death sentence, was tortured in prison for 10 days. Delegation members also drew attention to the fate of (M. Zana), mayor of the city of Diyarbakir, who was arrested with 78 other members of the Turkish Labor Party. He was tortured for 32 days.

GROMYKO CONGRATULATES FINLAND'S STENBACK

PM231023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Congratulations Telegram"]

[Text] USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko has sent Finnish Foreign Minister Par Stenback a telegram reading as follows:

"On your appointment to the post of Finnish foreign minister, please accept my congratulations and wishes for successes in your activity.

"I express confidence that friendly Soviet-Finnish relations will develop further in the interests of the peoples of our countries and the consolidation of peace and security."

TIKHONOV CONGRATULATES BELGIUM'S MARTENS

WA230950 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent a telegram to V. Martens, in which he conveys congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of Martens appointment as prime minister of Belgium.

In a reply telegram the prime minister of Belgium expresses deep gratitude for the congratulations.

BRIEFS

UK TRADE DELEGATION -- Moscow, 22 Feb, TASS -- A trade delegation of the North England Economic Development Council arrived here. On the delegation are the directors and leading specialists of English firms manufacturing equipment for the petroleum, gas, metallurgical, chemical and pharmaceutical industries, metal cutting machine tools and textile looms, road-making equipment, and various instrumentation. The members of the English trade delegation are to hold negotiations with representatives of Soviet ministries and foreign trade organisations, during which they are to discuss matters aimed at expanding bilateral business contacts. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1441 GMT 22 Feb 82 LD]

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES KHOMEYNI, RECEIVES REPLY

LD231630 Moscow TASS in English 1611 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 23 Feb, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev sent to leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran Ayatollah Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni a message expressing congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of the National Day of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the revolution day.

In the reply message Ayatollah Khomeyni expressed gratitude for congratulations.

INTERVIEW WITH IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER REPORTED

PM231629 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Feb 82 p 5

[Correspondent A. Filippov report: "Iran's Stance"]

[Text] Ankara, 21 Feb -- In an interview for the Istanbul newspaper CUMHURIYET, Iranian Foreign Minister 'A. Velayati has stated that Iran supports in every way the Arab people of Palestine's just struggle for their rights. It is also prepared in the event Israel unleashes a new armed conflict in the Near East, to take the side of the freedom-loving Arab peoples.

We do not want to have any relations with the United States, which is implementing a policy of aggression and provocations against Iran, he went on. As for our neighbor the Soviet Union, the minister stated, we have established good, neighborly relations with that country based on the principles of mutual, equal economic and political cooperation.

IRAN'S ECONOMIC EFFORT AIMED AT SELF-SUFFICIENCY

PM231217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 82 p 5

[Text] Tehran, 20 Feb, TASS -- All the attempts made by the United States to crush the Iranian revolution and the numerous plots against it have served merely to consolidate the Iranian people's strength, Iranian Prime Minister Musavi-Khamene'i said, speaking in Tehran.

The republic's government, he said, has concentrated its efforts on making rational use of internal reserves in order to achieve national industrial and economic self-sufficiency. The economic sanctions imposed on Iran by the United States have made the people realize the need to achieve complete independence from U.S. dominance.

Despite all U.S. efforts to channel the Iranian revolution's development to its own advantage, and the attempts by deposed president Bani-Sadr and his clique to compromise with imperialism, the revolution is still making headway toward its goals, the prime minister stressed.

The government, Musavi-Khamene'i pointed out, will continue to prevent capital investment in nonproduction sectors which could again make Iran dependent on other countries for imported raw materials and industrial goods.

CIA INVOLVEMENT IN TEHRAN EXPLOSION SEEN

GF231755 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Please listen to the following dispatch from Tehran which was published in PRAVDA:

Dear listeners, on the morning of 22 February an explosion occurred in front of a building which is a headquarters of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards in the Iranian capital. According to the Islamic Republic of Iran's news agency, preliminary reports indicate that 11 died and a large number were wounded as a result of the explosion. (?Buildings) in the area were heavily damaged and several cars destroyed.

(?During) the past year there have been dozens of similar explosions and armed attacks in Tehran and a number of other Iranian cities. According to official information, (?at least) 1,200 national figures, clergymen, representatives of the Majlis and supporters of the regime have been killed. As Iranian leaders have repeatedly stated, monarchist and other forces (?linked) with U.S. CIA organizations have a role in these activities.

AWACS TERMED U.S. TROJAN HORSE IN PERSIAN GULF

LD240906 Moscow TASS in English 0745 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 24 Feb, TASS -- "It is not defence of the Middle East countries that is Washington's preoccupation when it inundates the Persian Gulf states with weaponry and American 'advisers'," KRASNAYA ZVEZDA points out. "The AWACS planes, after they are supplied to Saudi Arabia, will actually remain under the Americans' control and be used primarily to spy on the Arab states and to support the combat operations of the Israeli and U.S. Air Force in that explosive region. Israel will continue its pirate attacks on neighbouring Arab states even when there are AWACS planes in the air. This is the price of the security system of the American make."

This is illustrated, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA continues, by such facts as the raid of the Israeli Air Force on the Iraqi nuclear research centre, which passed [words indistinct] by the AWACS aircraft of Saudi Arabia, and by unhampered invasions of Saudi air space by Israeli planes. AL-RIYADH demanded that the U.S. take effective measures against the brazen violations of the country's air space by the Israeli Air Force. But Washington immediately replied that for this purpose it was necessary to increase the number of the American AWACS planes.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes: "It is pertinent to ask the question: What is the purpose of the four American AWACS planes in Saudi Arabia if they have not once prevented the violations of Saudi air space by the Israeli Air Force? There is evidence that they supported the Israelis' piratic activities rather than hampered them. Perhaps, this is the meaning of American aid to the Persian Gulf countries in developing a 'joint air defence system.'

"As for the protection of the Arabian Peninsula against attacks of the Soviet Air Force, these attacks are pure fabrication needed by the United States to camouflage its infiltration of the region by all means, including the Trojan horse of the AWACS aircraft."

EGYPT RELEASING DETAINEES ARRESTED UNDER AS-SADAT

LD240912 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Cairo, 24 Feb, TASS -- The release of another group of persons arrested last September in the course of the late President as-Sadat's campaign against political and religious opposition in Egypt or detained under a law on the state of emergency has been announced here. MENA reports that a total of 163 persons will be set free in accordance with President Mubarak's decree.

As is known, the administrative court of the Arab Republic of Egypt suspended on February 11 the action of the presidential decree, issued by Anwar as-Sadat, under which more than one and a half thousand people were arrested last September.

U.S. SUPPORT FOR EL SALVADOR SCORED

'Second Vietnam'

LD240524 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Excerpt] According to Congressman Long the United States should not become embroiled in another gamble abroad and give aid to the repressive junta in El Salvador. He spoke to this effect at a news conference in Washington following his tour of Latin American countries that also took place in El Salvador. Our observer (Viktor Yenikeyev) comments:

Any one who observes developments in El Salvador agrees that the small Latin American country is becoming a big headache for the United States. The attention given to it in the statements by political personalities and the news media in the United States is a sure indicator. On the one hand the administration seems to be prepared to go to great lengths to prevent the victory of the left forces and the toppling of the junta headed by dictator Duarte. The White House fears that El Salvador may become a second Nicaragua. But on the other hand Washington would not like a second Vietnam either, and so near to its borders for that matter. But this is no simple task since more and more Salvadorans are rising up against the Duarte junta. Nonetheless the administration seems to be ready to stick to the dictatorial Duarte regime to the end. What a striking similarity to the times when America was pursuing just as ignominious a road by trying to save the shah's autocracy in Iran, or the Somoza clan in Nicaragua.

Today, as previously, the administration, this time the Republican administration, tramples underfoot the norms of morality in international law and is out to increase American interference, but this time in the affairs of El Salvador. The number of American military advisers has increased considerably of late, reaching 200. They are training the junta's punitives. In the next year and a half, reports the CBS, the volume of military and economic aid given to the junta is to be brought up to $600 million and even $800 million. More than that, according to a senior official at the State Department, if the present policy toward El Salvador does not work the United States could resort to military hostilities -- and these are no empty words.

Meanwhile, the farther the administration goes in its support for dictator Duarte the more problems it generates for America. There are more and more indications that the growing number of Americans are coming to realize this whole truth. Senators Hawkins and Oberstar have spoken up against the United States' further involvement in El Salvador. They have been supported by Senator Leahy, just back from his trip to El Salvador. And the former U.S. ambassador to El Salvador Robert White also voices opposition to the present White House course in El Salvador. Then we might just as well add that over 250 solidarity committees with the Salvadoran people have been set up in the United States. Their members are demanding that the administration stop its interference in the internal affairs in El Salvador and give that nation an opportunity to forge its destiny as it sees fit. But the administration would rather turn a blind eye to this possible alternative although its present course is in flagrant contradiction of the United Nations General Assembly resolution and to the interests of the Salvadoran and American peoples.

Chemical Weapons

PY240154 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 19 Feb 82

[From the "Latin American Events" feature, by Valentin Mashkin]

[Text] The capitalist countries' news media are spreading slanderous ultrajournalistic verbose reports on the alleged use, or intention to use, chemical weapons in Afghanistan or in the jungles of Southeast Asia. Nothing is farther from the truth. The United States did use those weapons during the war in Indochina.

Moreover, the world press is publishing more reports on the use of chemical weapons by the Salvadoran Government Army, which is equivalent to the use of these weapons by the United States itself, because the government junta is just a figurehead for the Washington administration.

It seems symbolic that U.S. General Nutting made a 48-hour visit to El Salvador -- which ended today -- to inspect the junta's military units. This general -- lieutenant general to be more specific -- chief of the U.S. southern command, stated before leaving El Salvador, that it is not known who is winning the war between the government army and the guerrillas.

What conclusions can be made from the officer's remarks on the situation? The Washington administration decided that it is necessary to increase the military aid to the genocidal junta. The United States recently sent a new shipment of aircraft and helicopters to the Salvadoran dictatorship, which does not hesitate to bombard populated areas and thus to continue murdering the civilian population: women, aged persons and children as well. According to Washington's view, this is the way to defend human rights in El Salvador.

It is appropriate to cite here a cable sent by the U.S. news agency ASSOCIATED PRESS. The cable is dated Washington: The U.S. military aid to El Salvador will reach $326 million next year. For fiscal year 1983 alone, which begins on 1 October, the Reagan administration intends to assign $60.8 million for military aid, and $164.9 million [figures as heard] for the economic aid.

AP indicates that these data have been provided by reliable sources.

PRAVDA CITES SALVADORAN PATRIOTS' 'SUCCESSES'

PM231655 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Feb 82 p 4

[TASS reports under the heading: "El Salvador: Patriots Score Successes"]

[Text] San Jose, 21 Feb -- According to reports from El Salvador, fierce fighting continues in the country between patriots from the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the troops of the pro-American regime. In the Department of Usulutan, the patriots downed one of the Air Force helicopters recently supplied to the junta by the Pentagon. In the Department of Morasan partisans surrounded six settlements and brought subunits of the regime stationed there under heavy fire, inflicting considerable manpower and equipment losses.

Rebel detachments are blockading the pan-American highway, engaging in skirmishes with troops of the ruling regime which are being moved along it.

San Salvador's urban guerrillas are stepping up their operations. Yesterday, despite increased patrols in the capital, they captured and for several hours held two working-class districts of San Salvador. The patriots' combat successes are undermining the army's morale. According to the rebel Farabundo Marti radio station, just the other day more than 15 servicemen from the Paismal barracks 39 km out of San Salvador announced their refusal to be accomplices to the regime's bloody crimes and joined sides with the patriots.

Alarmed by the scale of the partisans' hostilities, the junta is urging Washington to increase its military aid. According to the Washington POST, the regime's defense minister, Col G. Garcia, has applied to the Reagan administration for further military supplies worth a total of $500 million.

At the same time the murderous regime has launched another operation to "liquidate" the partisan movement. The targets this time are the country's central departments. The most densely populated areas of these departments have been savagely bombed by airplanes and helicopters given to the El Salvador regime by the Pentagon. As foreign news agency reports point out, practically all the new combat planes and helicopters given to the junta by the Pentagon are piloted by U.S. airmen.

Washington, 21 Feb -- A broad cross section of U.S. opinion is strongly urging a halt to U.S. support for the murderous El Salvador regime.

On his return from a tour of a number of Latin American countries, including El Salvador, Congressman C. Long told a press conference that the United States must not get involved in "another adventure" abroad or aid the repressive El Salvador dictatorship. As he put it, during his meeting with junta head Duarte he told him straight out that his regime does not have the American people's support.

Similar statements have been made by members of the U.S. Congress House of Representatives -- T. Harkin, J. Oberstar and J. Cohen -- currently in El Salvador. They have accused the junta of continuing brutal repressions against the civilian population and have stressed that the administration's planned increase in military support for the El Salvador regime will serve only to intensify those repressions.

The congressmen flatly rejected the Reagan administration's claims that El Salvador has achieved "the progress in the human rights sphere" required by the White House in order to proceed with its plans to increase military aid to the junta, which, according to press reports, is to be increased to $600 million or even $800 million over the next 18 months.

U.S. MANEUVERS 'NEAR CUBAN SHORES' VIEWED

LD232056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 23 Feb 82

[From the International Diary program presented by Anatoliy Doronin and Konstantin Patsyuk]

[Text] Hamburg DPA reports that naval maneuvers are to be held in southern regions of the United States near the Florida coast and in the Gulf of Mexico. The maneuvers will take place in two stages: 27 February-3 March and 8-18 March. For the first time, naval forces of a number of NATO member countries will take part in the maneuvers. Thirty naval vessels from six NATO states will take part in the 8-18 March maneuvers.

These maneuvers in the direct proximity of Cuban shores are clearly provocative. The United States regularly holds military exercises in this region. Now, judging by the DPA report, the United States is striving to involve a number of NATO countries in them. This provocative venture near the Cuban shores is being held under the pretext of a struggle against the mythical Cuban-Soviet military threat to the United States and to all the countries of the Caribbean Basin.

CHERNENKO WRITES ON TASKS ON CPSU, COMMUNISTS

LD231544 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1325 GMT 23 Feb 82

["A Question Which Is Important for the Whole Party" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Feb, TASS -- Konstantin Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stresses: "The CPSU acts as the political vanguard, the collective leader and the organizer of the working people and arms the Soviet people with a scientifically regulated, realistic program of movement toward communism. This places upon the party, its leading cadres and upon all communists a colossal responsibility." In the February edition of the magazine VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS he writes that "the party must confirm its right to lead society every day and with every decision. Otherwise, as the stern lessons of recent years indisputabliy show, the political situation can take on a nature of crisis."

The author points out: "Being aware of their historical responsibility, Soviet communists have proved their right to be the vanguard of the people by their deeds and heroic destinies. At the same time, the desire to live on their former merits has always been alien to Leninists...The CPSU Central Committee believes that the contemporary situation requires the adoption of additional measures to implement the fundamental turn toward the resolution of the new and urgent tasks of ideological and party organizational work in order to realize the historical decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The key to the most rapid fulfillment of this complex task lies in ensuring the close unity of ideological-theoretical, political-educational, organizational and economic activity."

In the article Konstantin Chernenko deals with matters concerning the growth and strengthening of the CPSU, which are specifically expressed in the increase in the number of party organizations: In the last 15 years these have risen by 87,000. In the CPSU there are 414,000 primary and 457,000 shop-floor party organizations, as well as more than 618,000 party groups. "Almost 3/4 of the communists employed in the national economy are concentrated in material production. To an enormous extent the implementation in practice of the course toward the intensive development of the economy, the fuller use of reserves and possibilities and an increase in the quality of work that the party has laid down depends upon them. They are called upon to fight tirelessly for every communist to be a conscientious and active fighter of the party. At work, in party life, in study and in everyday life -- always and everywhere -- the communist should remain a communist and carry with dignity the lofty title of a member of our party of Lenin."

The author further writes that the essence of party leadership, its decisive link, is the selection, placing and education of cadres and the checking and verification of the fulfillment of adopted decisions. In recent years, under the leadership of the Central Committee, great work has been done to improve the quality of the cadres of party organizations, in economic and cultural construction.

Konstantin Cherenenko notes that a more complete mastery by party workers of the political methods of controlling socioeconomic and spiritual processes that occur in society is closely linked with perfecting the policy of cadres. A number of promising young people, particularly specialists with high qualifications, have been promoted to top positions." The Communist Party has trained and nominated numerous cadres of leaders and organizers to various sectors of party, state and economic work. These are cadres who are highly qualified and devoted to the cause of communism and who enjoy merited prestige and respect among the working people."

The Leninist style and method of work, which has been firmly established in the work of the higher bodies of the party, are inseparably linked with Leonid Brezhnev, a political leader in the Leninist style, the author goes on.

Leonid Brezhnev's 50 years of fruitful work in the ranks of the CPSU, his tireless struggle for peace and social progress and loyalty in theory and practice to the spirit of creative Marxism-Leninism have become a remarkable model of service to the Leninist cause and to the great communist idea. In Leonid Brezhnev's works and speeches, in his book of memoirs, fundamental questions are highlighted of the style and methods of party leadership. "They contain profound general conclusions, fine observations, wise advice and are a fount of ideas for party workers endeavoring to comprehend the difficiult science of the selection, placing and education of cadres."

Konstantin Chernenko recalls that the improvement of the style and methods of party leadership and further development of inner party democracy are unthinkable without rigorous observance of the Leninist principle of democratic centralism, without finding the best possible combination for the given historical conditions of democratic and centralist [tsentralistskiy] principles in the activity of party and state organs and public organizations." [quotation mark as received]

It is not fortuitous, the author stresses, that anticommunists of all sorts, opportunists and revisionists of various tendencies and shades are savagely attacking the Leninist principle of democratic centralism and are trying to discredit and distort its true essence. The history of the CPSU and other Marxist-Leninist parties shows that such attacks have several times been made by various types of anti-party elements, apostates of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Yes, even today opportunist and revisionist elements are excelling in all possible ways in malicious falsifications, are trying to subvert the Leninist norms and principles of party life, especially the principles of democratic centralism, and are treading the path of fractionalism and clique-formation along the path of opposition to the party. The experience of history teaches that any attempts to weaken the leading role of the party in the construction of a new society also lead to the weakening of its link with the masses, to the unleashing of an antisocialist element, and create the threat of capitalism being restored.

CHERNENKO ADDRESSES CLASS FOR PARTY SECRETARIES

WA191515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Feb 82 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Cadres Course"]

[Excerpts] A course for secretaries of party committees of USSR and RSFSR ministries and institutions has been completed in the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences Institute for Raising the Qualifications of Leading Party and Soviet Cadres. In the course of 2 weeks they studied urgent questions of the theory and practice of communist construction, of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy, and of the party's organizational and ideological work in the light of the tasks set by the 26th party congress, the decisions of the November (1981) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the instructions of L.I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman.

The students were addressed by USSR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman and State Committee for Science and Technology Chairman G.I. Marchuk, CPSU Central Committee department chiefs Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov and I.N. Dmitriyev, CPSU Central Committee first deputy department chiefs N.A. Petrovichev, N.Ye. Kruchina and V.V. Zagladin, PRAVDA Chief Editor V.G. Afanasyev, PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN Chief Editor M.I. Khaldeyev, USSR Ministers N.N. Tarasov and M.S. Shkabardnya, Tulskiy Obkom First Secretary I.Kh. Yunak, CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences Rector V.A. Medvedev, USSR Gosplan Deputy Chairman A.V. Bachurin, leading workers of ministries and institutions, and professors and teachers of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences.

In conclusion, K.U. Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary, addressed the students.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES SAMARKANDSKIY OBKOM PLENUM

GF231440 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] The Samarkandskiy Obkom fourth plenum was held in Samarkand today. The plenum discussed organizational questions.

In connection with his appointment as deputy chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers the plenum relieved Comrade Rakhimov of his post as Samarkandskiy Obkom first secretary. Comrade Ashuraliyev, who has been deputy chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers, has been appointed first secretary of Samarkandskiy Obkom.

Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the plenum.

GORBACHEV AT AGRICULTURAL TU CONGRESS IN MOSCOW

LD221928 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] The participation of trade union organizations in implementing the food program is being discussed at the agricultural workers trade union congress which opened today in Moscow. The reports of the trade union central committee and the inspection committee are being discussed, as are the tasks of the industry in the light of the decisions of the 26th party congress. Gorbachev, Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary; Yasnov, chairman of the Presidium of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet; Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Shibayev, AUCCTU chairman, are participating in the work of the congress.

TURKMEN JUSTICE MINISTRY HOLDS CONFERENCE

GF191953 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] The achievements of the republic's party organs, natural sciences institutes and courts during 1981 and their tasks during the current year in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 22d Turkmen Communist Party Congress and the proclamation issued by the USSR Justice Ministry to the Turkmen Justice Ministry regarding the promotion of law cadres' performance to appropriately meet the appeal issued by the CPSU Central Committee on augmenting efforts to safeguard [word indistinct] and strengthening the struggle against law infringement were discussed during an expanded meeting organized by the Turkmen Justice Ministry in Ashkhabad today. The Turkmen justice minister and other speakers noted that the Justice Ministry's insitutions have done much to fulfill their tasks and promote the performance of legislative bodies. Moreover, Turkmen law has been well propagated among the workers. Judicial service offered to the people by the republic's [word indistinct] and advocates has proved its effectiveness.

The conference called on party organizations and law enforcement bodies to strengthen discipline in the republic, augment the struggle against crime and safeguard the security of Soviet citizens. A number of shortcomings were also reviewed during the meeting.

The meeting was addressed by Comrade Karryyev, chairman of the Turkmen Council of Ministers, and [name indistinct], USSR deputy minister of justice. The meeting adopted the appropriate resolutions on the issues that were discussed. The meeting was also attended by [name indistinct], member of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Politburo.

ALIYEV AT SOVIET PRODUCTION OF AMERICAN COMEDY

WA191130 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 27 January carried on page one a 200-word account of a production of Neil Simon's "Last of the Red Hot Lovers" performed in Baku on 23 January by the Central Academy of the Order of the Labor Red Banner Theater of the Soviet Army. Along with other members of the Azerbaijan SSR CP Central Committee Politburo, Candidate Member of CPSU Central Committee Politburo and First Secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR CP Central Committee G.A. Aliyev attended the performance. The play was reviewed having been the expose of the American way of life, a consumer society with its false morality, lack of communication and spiritual estrangement of people" as its theme.

DOCUMENTARY ON 26TH CPSU CONGRESS ANNIVERSARY

LD231826 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1500 GMT on 23 February carries a 45-minute documentary film entitled "In the Name of Man" on the anniversary of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The documentary begins with a commentary on the emergence of communism in what is now the USSR. There are clips showing delegates arriving for the 26th congress and of a delegate being interviewed about his life. There are also clips from the civil war and from 1924, during which the narrator speaks of workers volunteering to work overtime for the glory of communism. This is followed by more interviews with congress delegates. The narrator speaks of labor achievements in honor of the congress while clips of projects such as BAM [Baykal-Amur Mainline] are shown.

A clip of the opening of the congress, showing Brezhnev and other Politburo members entering and taking their seats, which is followed by excerpts of Suslov's speech and Brezhnev's report, is then shown. The program continues with a clip of delegates being interviewed on the report and praising Brezhnev and the CPSU policies. The narrator speaks of the advantages of a planned economy and shows clips of workers departing for remote projects during various 5-year plans. There are views of maps showing the location of various projects, intercutting to a delegate speaking at the congress on his plant's achievements.

Alexandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, is then shown delivering a speech at the congress, followed by clips of other delegates' speeches. There is a clip of a woman describing how Brezhnev helped her to visit her son's grave in Yugoslavia. There are subsequently more clips from the congress showing soldiers marching.

The documentary then shows Brezhnev delivering his report, while the narrator comments that the whole world was listening. There is a medium shot of Gus Hall addressing the congress, followed by one of Fidel Castro, cutting back to a shot of Brezhnev. More delegates are interviewed while excerpts from the congress resolution are shown, followed by another clip of Brezhnev. There are more excerpts from the congress resolution as short clips of enterprises are shown.

The program ends with Brezhnev concluding his speech and of the delegates singing the Internationale.

ANTHOLOGY ON USSR PEACE PROGRAM PUBLISHED

LD240010 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] The political literature publishing house has published an anthology of materials and documents entitled "The Soviet Peace Program for the Eighties Is Being Implemented". The book includes full or partial texts of speeches, articles and messages by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and CPSU Central Committee Poliburo members, reports on results of Comrade Brezhnev's meetings with leaders of fraternal parties and countries, materials on his visit to the FRG in November 1981 and also the proposals of the Soviet Union at the United Nations and other documents, which profoundly and comprehsnsively disclose the content of ways of implementing the Soviet peace program for the eighties.

AZERBAIJAN REPORT ON CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

WA211420 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 27 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Comrade L.I. Brezhnev termed capital construction a decisive sector of the 5-year plan in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum. The party's appeal heard from the plenum tribune for increased mobility of the construction organizations and for doing everything necessary for the speediest commissioning of projects nearing completion has been interpreted by the thousands-strong army of Azerbaijan construction workers as a militant task of paramount importance.

Measures to fulfill the plan and socialist pledges for capital construction in 1981 in light of the tasks posed in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and the plenum speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev were the subject of discussion at a meeting of the republic's party-economic aktiv held 25 November in the F.E. Dzerzhinskiy Club.

The meeting was opened by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

A report was delivered by F.E. Musayev, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

The republic's working people, he said, have made a confident start to the 11th 5-Year Plan and gladdened the motherland with outstanding new successes in agriculture and all spheres of the economy. Azerbaijan's construction workers, who have achieved a high growth rate this year in all the main indicators, are also making their contribution to these splendid achievements. In the 10 months that have elapsed since the start of the year the amount of assimilated state capital investment increased 16.5 percent and of construction and installation 11.4 percent and the commissioning of fixed capital increased 22.4 percent. More than 30 national economic projects and capacities become operational.

Work is proceeding well ahead of schedule at construction projects of all-state significance where, as a whole, the plans for capital investment are being overfulfilled by a factor of 1.7 and construction and installation by a factor of 1.5. The most important projects of the republic, which were confirmed by a decision of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and at which the set quotas for capital investments have been fulfilled 122 percent and construction and installation 126 percent, are being completed at a rapid pace.

Fulfilling the adopted socialist pledges, the republic's construction and assembly worker collectives commissioned ahead of schedule and at a high performance level a large-scale engineering complex for primary oil refining at the Baku Oil Refinery imeni XXII syezda KPSS, capacity for the manufacture of 45,000 electric engines at the Baku Electrical Machine-Building Plant and the first stage of a large-scale plant for primary wine-making in Dzhalilabadskiy Rayon. The first power unit of the Azerbaijan GRES was also delivered for comprehensive tests ahead of schedule. A new 50-kilometer water main, which ensures an increase in water supplies to Baku along the Kurinskiy water main, was inaugurated.

A broad program of social construction was carried out. Some 574,000 square meters of total housing space were commissioned and general educational schools for 21,000 students, children's preschool establishments, hospitals, clinics and vocational-technical schools were built.

At the same time, the speaker observed, there are still serious gaps and jobs unfinished in the republic's capital construction. The policy of the concentrated use of material-technical and human resources is still not being adhered to precisely enough and far from full use is being made, as before, of available potential, as discussed with all stringency at the 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress.

Despite certain positive trends that have been discerned in the activity of the main contracting organizations, their work still lacks the purposefulness and spirit of mobilization required near the end of the year for accelerated completion of projects nearing start-up. In the last 2 months the republic Ministry of Construction has lowered the pace of work at projects nearing completion, and 9 of the republic's 24 particularly important projects are being installed behind schedule. The state of affairs is particularly unfortunate in the installation of the Nakhichevan Milling Works and a number of capacities at petroleum machine-building enterprises. The situation remains strained in the construction of dye-finishing works at the Sheki Silk Association and the Nakhichevan Knitted Underwear Factory.

The work of the Glavazmontazhspetsstroy cannot be deemed satisfactory. There is a shortage of skilled personnel here and the work force is at times dispersed at numerous construction sites, as a result of which the specified dates for the commissioning of important projects are disrupted. Such a situation has been created in the installation of a house-building works in Masally, facilities of the Soyuzneftemash All-Union Production Association, capacity at the Sumgait SK plant and in the Orgsintez Association and at a number of primary wine-making plants.

There is still a lack of due precision in the work of the republic Ministry of Rural Construction. The installation of primary wine-making plants on Shemakhinskiy Rayon's Inglab, Akhsuinskiy Rayon's imeni Sabir and Agdamskiy Rayon's imeni G. Gadzhiyev sovkhozes is behind schedule. The specified targets for commissioning of the second stage of a winery in Dzhalilabadskiy Rayon and wineries in Kyurdamirskiy and Ismailinskiy rayons have been disrupted. With an annual quota for the commissioning of schools for 17,300 students, places for only 10,100 students were commissioned in the 10 months that have passed.

Despite the increase in the introduction of housing that was achieved compared with last year, the state of affairs in this area of capital construction also leaves much to be desired. Only 56 percent of the annual quota for apartment houses was delivered in the 10 months. Housing construction is being performed extremely unsatisfactorily by the republic Glavbakstroy and Ministry of Industrial Construction and the contracting organizations of the State Committee for Viticulture and Wine-Making, Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the Azerbaijan Railroad and the Azneft' Association. In the time remaining before the end of the year, apartment houses with an area of more than 400,000 square meters have to be introduced in the republic; moreover, the Glavbakstroy is responsible for one-third of them.

Despite the sufficiently plentiful supply of cement, timber, rolled metal products and other materials, there has been no fundamental change for the better in the work of the Glavbakstroy. The 10-month plan for contract work was fulfilled only 84 percent. Discipline and labor organization are low at the construction projects, machinery and mechanisms are used on only a single shift and the dispersal of resources is permitted.

An analysis shows that the new indicator of commodity construction product reflecting completed construction and facilities and capacities ready for operation is being introduced unsatisfactorily in the republic. This has not yet become the determining indicator in the activity of the client ministries and departments and is being lost sight of by the leaders of the Gosplan, Gosstroy, Central Statistical Administration, Stroybank and construction and installation organizations. Suffice it to say that despite the successful fulfillment of the plans in all the main indicators of the republic's capital construction, the target of the current year for the commodity construction product was met only 41 percent in the 10 months.

Material-technical supply continues to cause great difficulties in the work of construction workers. The business of providing projects with the necessary materials demands a considerable improvement in the work of the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, the Azerbaijan Railroad and the Ministry of Motor Transport. To fulfill the plan and socialist pledges of 1981, Comrade Musayev continued, it is essential in the time

remaining before the end of the year to assimilate R420 million of capital investments, perform R158 million worth of construction and installation and commission fixed capital with a value of R850 million. Securing these indicators will make it possible to lay a firm foundation for work in 1982, when it will be necessary to achieve an even higher growth rate and increase the sector's volume.

Those who spoke in the debate warmly approved the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and expressed profound gratitude to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev for his high evaluation of the achievements of Azerbaijan's working people in the first year of the 5-year plan. It was emphasized that the propositions and conclusions of L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum make it incumbent on the construction workers to concentrate their main attention on the projects nearing completion and on the high quality of projects commissioned.

The dye-finishing works of the Sheki Silk Association imeni V.I. Lenin, the knitted underwear factory in Nakhichevan' and a plant for the production of household appliance automated control devices in Aly-Bayramly are currently some of the most important of the construction projects nearing completion. The progress of construction and installation at these and other projects and the tasks for accelerating their completion in every possible way were described in their speeches by A.M. Golubev, second secretary of Nakhichevanskiy Obkom; T.Sh. Safaraliyev, minister of industrial construction of the Azerbaijan SSR; E.S. Melikov, minister of light industry of the republic; G.G. Gubatov, first secretary of Ali-Bayramlinskiy Gorkom; and N.E. Mustafayev, first secretary of Shekinskiy Gorkom.

A particularly strained situation was created at the Sheki construction site, which was in a bad situation for a long time. Thanks to decisive measures adopted by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, a sharp turnabout has been achieved here. There has been increased attention to the needs of the construction site on the part of the gorkom, and the specified times for work on the installation of shops, lines of communication and other auxiliary services have been taken under strict control. A great exertion of effort and an increase in the pace of construction in every possible way are needed to commission the project before the end of the year. The same has to be said of the knitted underwear factory. The serious problem of the training and selection of skilled operators and engineering-technical personnel for the new project, for which the Ministry of Light Industry and the local organizatons have not displayed timely concern, also arises here. To successfully commission these and other construction projects of paramount importance, it is necessary to complete their full provision with construction materials and equipment and the necessary personnel. The Ministry of Light Industry, the Azglavenergo and other departments must render appreciable assistance here.

Housing, cultural-social establishments and large-scale water, sewerage and heat- and power-supply facilities are being built on a grand scale in the capital of our republic, N.Kh. Akhmedov, chairman of Bakinskiy Gorispolkom, said. The appearance of facilities used daily by Baku citizens -- trade, public catering, consumer service and public education enterprises -- are acquiring new color and architectural content. At the same time, the speaker acknowledged that the level of work in this field, particularly in urban housing construction, far from corresponds to the demands that have been made.

R.K. Safaraliyev, first secretary of Bardinskiy Raykom, shared the rayon party organization's experience of work in the leadership of capital construction. A special staff set up under the auspices of the raykom monitors fulfillment of the construction organizations' production schedules and helps them eliminate bottlenecks. The progress of construction is discussed regularly at raykom bureau sessions. A big role is being performed by the skillful organization of socialist competition, moral and material encouragement of the pacesetters and the creation for the workers and specialists of the necessary cultural-social conditions.

The result of such purposeful activity is good-quality construction and the ahead-of-schedule commissioning of facilities. Thus, a fattening complex for 5,000 head of

cattle, a gin and apartment houses are being commissioned considerably ahead of schedule. A pledge has been adopted to build a school for 1,175 students over and above the plan.

"We construction site workers," Hero of Socialist Labor M.S. Guseynov, brigade leader of the Glavbakstroy's Construction Administration No 3, said, "are infinitely proud of our republic's outstanding new successes and the splendid achievements in agriculture, industry and all sectors of the national economy and consider it our paramount duty to make a worthy contribution to Azerbaijan's common labor victories achieved under the leadership of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the Central Committee Bureau. I have been working at Baku construction sites and together with my brigade have been putting up houses, schools and kindergartens for 32 years now. Our labor has brought joy to tens of thousands of Baku citizens who have given house-warming parties in new, well-appointed apartments. We see this as the goal of our entire life.

"The brigade is currently working on the installation of apartment houses and social facilities for a large plant for the manufacture of deep-sea foundations in Karadagskiy Rayon. We are ahead of the work schedule and will considerably surpass our plan quota before the end of the year."

The speaker went on to dwell on questions concerning the organization of labor and cited instances of low production and labor discipline at the construction sites and of work schedules being disrupted. The progressive Zlobin method of contract work is not yet being applied extensively enough.

Addressing the meeting, Glavbakstroy Chief E.B. Akhundov was unable to provide a satisfactory explanation for the inadequate work of the main administration that he heads for the frustrated fulfillment of capital construction plans. This organization is to blame for the considerable lag that was allowed to develop in the past 10 months in the assimilation of capital investments in housing, municipal and cultural-social construction. The commissioning of tens of thousands of square meters of living space, schools and preschool establishments was disrupted. The quality of construction is still not being improved quickly enough, and projects are being handed over with considerable amounts of work left undone.

Instances were cited at the meeting of ill-considered work on the delivery of construction freight by the Azerbaijan Railroad, when, for example, stone block is shipped not in containers but in bulk, and its unloading robs the construction workers of much precious time. Better use must be made of the construction organizations' motor transport facilities. There was a serious discussion of the timely presentation to the construction workers of planning-estimates documents and the quality and economical nature of the plans.

A wide-ranging program for economic and social development of the countryside, which is changing its appearance fundamentally, is being implemented in the republic. Describing this, D.M. Asanov, minister of rural construction of the republic, reported that the 10-month plan for construction and installation, including at particularly important projects, was overfulfilled by the ministry and that a growth was achieved compared with the corresponding period last year. However, he said, the flawed practice of unevenly introducing facilities in the course of the year, which engenders a great deal of incomplete construction, has not been eradicated from the work of rural construction workers. Manual labor predominates, the level of prefabrication is low and the standard of production is not very high at many rural construction sites, and labor productivity is not growing quickly enough in a number of construction organizations. The quality of construction does not correspond to the rural inhabitants' increased requirements. Rural construction workers require greater attention from the republic organizations and an improvement in their material base.

Glavazmontazhspetsstroy Chief T.M. Kyazimov, Kirovabadskiy Gorispolkom Chairman I.B. Kuliyev and others pointed to the need for an improvement in material-technical supplies to the construction sites and their timely provision with the necessary equipment,

building materials, precast ferroconcrete and metal structures. At the same time, it is necessary to use rationally and with big returns the capacities of the construction and installation organizations rationally and to big advantage. Building rapidly, economically and on a high technical level -- such is the task the party has set the construction workers in the new 5-year plan.

The meeting was addressed by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

The CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and the speech at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee, he said, have armed the party and all Soviet people with a concrete and precise program for practical implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 11th 5-Year Plan. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev singled out capital construction among the most important problems. And it is the task of the aktiv and all construction workers to organize the practical fulfillment of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions on this question.

Our republic, Comrade Aliyev continued, completed the 10th 5-Year Plan with good results -- a high growth rate of industrial and agricultural production -- and in the sphere of capital construction also. We must finish 1981 with unconditional fulfillment of the plans and adopted socialist pledges and at the same time implement measures for continued improvement in all of our work in capital construction in order to ensure successful implementation of the 11th 5-Year Plan and, consequently, the decisions of the 26th party congress.

Comrade Aliyev stressed the need for the concentration of forces and resources at the most important projects nearing completion for their obligatory delivery before the end of the present year. In this connection, he pointed to the strained situation that has been created with respect to fulfillment of the plans for housing and social-cultural construction in Baku and a number of other cities and rayons of the republic and demanded that the leaders of the corresponding party and planning organizations adopt all measures for fulfillment of the plans for the commissioning of housing.

The accomplishment of the tasks confronting the republic's construction workers demands stimulation in every possible way of the activity of both the contracting organizations and the clients. Furthermore, the client ministries and enterprises must pay particular attention to preparing for operation of the facilities under construction so that all commissioned capacity begins operation and produce products immediately. Comrade Aliyev also pointed to the importance of the timely training of skilled workers and engineering-technical and managerial personnel for the enterprises being completed.

Capital construction at the current stage is a principal task of the party committees, but many of them are not yet giving it due attention. It is necessary, Comrade Aliyev emphasized, to extensively disseminate the experience of Bardinskiy Raykom, which, together with the successful leadership of agricultural production, is consistently achieving the complete assimilation of capital investments and commissioning all facilities under construction in the rayon ahead of schedule.

The shock construction sites of the 5-year plan and the entire business of capital construction are in need of constant supervision and assistance on the part of the trade union and Komsomol organizations and people's control inspectors. It is their duty to erect a reliable barrier to low quality construction, work left undone, window-dressing, deception and exaggerated reports.

In conclusion, Comrade Aliyev expressed firm confidence that the republic's construction workers, inspired by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and the speech at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, will mobilize their energy to ensure the implementation of all plans and socialist pledges of the first year of the 5-year plan and make a worthy contribution to fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

A resolution on the question under discussion was adopted unanimously.

K.M. Bagirov, O.A. Bagirov, G.A. Gasanov, Yu.N. Pugachev, G.N. Seidov and K.A. Khalilov, members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, and R.E. Mekhtiyev, D.M. Muslim-zade, L.Kh. Rasulova and G.Sh. Efendiyev, candidate members of the Central Committee Bureau, participated in the aktiv meeting.

AZERBAIJAN SUPREME SOVIET ON PLANS, PERSONNEL CHANGES

WA131515 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 5 Dec 81 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "For New Accomplishments. The Fourth Session of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Has Completed Its Work"]

[Text] The third meeting of the 4th session of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, 10th Convocation, opened at 1000 hours on 4 December.

Those present included: G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau K.M. Bagirov, O.A. Bagirov, V.A. Guseynov, A.V. Kovtunov, F.E. Musayev, Yu.N. Pugachev, G.N. Seidov and K.A. Khalilov; candidate members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau B.S. Kevorkov, R.E. Mekhtiyev, D.M. Muslin-Zade, K.N. Ragimov, L.Kh. Rasulova and G.Sh. Efendiyev; and members of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and republic government.

Chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Deputy S.A. Rustam-Zade took the chair.

Deputy Chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the republic Gosplan Deputy S.K. Abbasaliyev delivered the closing address on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Azerbaijan SSR in 1981-1985, the 1982 State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Azerbaijan SSR and fulfillment of the 1981 state plan.

The session unanimously adopted laws on the 1981-1985 plan and the 1982 plan and a decree on fulfillment of the 1981 plan.

The Azerbaijan SSR minister of finance, Deputy B.G. Bakhshaliyev, then delivered the closing address on the question of the Azerbaijan SSR State Budget for 1982 and execution of the republic's state budget for 1980.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a law on the Azerbaijan SSR State Budget for 1982 and a decree on execution of the 1980 budget.

The deputies considered the question of draft laws for the Azerbaijan SSR on environmental protection and the protection and use of fauna. The report was delivered by the chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Commission on Environmental Protection and the Rational Utilization of Natural Resources, Deputy S.M. Salimov.

The following spoke in the discussion on the report: G.A. Aliyev, director of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Geography (Myasnikovabad electoral okrug, Babevskiy Rayon); A.F. Vesirov, chairman of the republic Union of Societies of Hunters and Fishermen (Gergersk okrug, Kedabekskiy Rayon); and N.B. Lapshina, laboratory technician in the central laboratory at the Khimprom production association (Sumgaytskiy-Molodezhnyy okrug).

The session unanimously adopted laws of the Azerbaijan SSR on atmospheric protection and the protection and utilization of fauna, and also a republic Supreme Soviet decree on the procedure for implementing these laws.

The deputies considered the question of draft Azerbaijan SSR laws on the election of rayon (city) people's judges in the Azerbaijan SSR and on the procedure for recalling people's judges and people's assessors for rayon (city) people's courts in the Azerbaijan SSR. A report was delivered by Chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Commission of Legislative Proposals Deputy N.N. Nadzhafov.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted laws of the Azerbaijan SSR on the election of rayon (city) people's judges in the Azerbaijan SSR and on the procedure for recalling people's judges and people's assessors for rayon (city) people's courts in the Azerbaijan SSR.

Secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium R.S. Kazneva presented a report on the confirmation of ukazes of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Supreme Soviet adopted laws and decrees confirming ukazes of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted during the period between sessions of the republic Supreme Soviet.

The Supreme Soviet elected Deputy A.Yu. Nasibov as chairman of the Commission on Consumer Goods and Trade, having released him from his duties as member of the Budget and Planning Commission. The deputies elected the following as members of republic Supreme Soviet commissions: A.R. Sarkisova and G.A. Khalilov, legislative proposals; A.K. Suleymanov, foreign affairs; V.G. Sadykhly, budget and planning; N.A. Isayev, construction and industrial construction materials; F.I. Aliyev, consumer goods and trade; A.D. Akhmedzade, health and social security; and T.G. Guliyev, S.A. Mamedov and S.I. Mamedov, culture.

In connection with the nomination of deputy A.I. Mustafayeva to the post of chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products, he was released from his duties as member of the Commission on Environmental Protection and the Rational Utilization of Natural Resources. Deputy F.K. Rzayev was elected a member of this commission.

With this, the 4th session of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, concluded its work with this.

RASULOV EXHORTS TADZHIK REPUBLIC ON PLAN TASKS

WA211600 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 10 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] The fourth, regular plenum of the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee took place 9 December. Taking part in its work were gorkom and raykom secretaries; oblispolkom, gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen; leaders of republic ministries and administrations; officials of the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee apparatus, the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Council of Ministers, Gosplan, Tadzhik Trade Union Council and Tadzhik Komsomol Central Committee; representatives of republic trade union committees; and workers from the mass information media.

The plenum discussed the question "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and the Tasks of Republic Party Organizations Stemming From the Plenum Decisions and the Speech at the Plenum by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L.I. Brezhnev." D.R. Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee, reported.

He said: The programmatic speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has evoked everywhere the most lively interest and warm approval. In it, an indication was given of the great work done since the 26th CPSU Congress and note was made of the growing labor and political activity of the masses. Ways to further fulfill the congress decisions were deeply and comprehensively revealed, and a considered appraisal was made of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the plan for the second year of the 5-year plan; and confidence was expressed that the tasks set by the congress will be successfully fulfilled. This confidence is shared by all Soviet people.

All the work of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum took place in an atmosphere of unanimity, efficiency and purposefulness and again demonstrated the indestructible unity of the party and people and the readiness of the Soviet people to overcome any difficulties along the road to implementing the grandiose plans for economic and social development of the country outlined for the current 5-year plan. The decisions adopted by the plenum are aimed at realizing the designs of the 26th CPSU Congress in all spheres of economic and cultural construction and raising the standard of living for the people, and they are regarded by all Soviet people as a concrete plan for action.

The Soviet people have embarked on the new 5-year plan with a sense of optimism and confidence in their strength. Preliminary results for the first year of the 5-year plan are gratifying and inspire new accomplishments. They testify to the correctness of party policy and the great organizational work of the CPSU Leninist Central Committee Politburo led by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

It is pleasing to recognize, Rasulov said, that our republic, too, made a weighty contribution to the common cause. The 11-month results make it possible to say that the republic will on the whole successfully complete the opening year of the new 5-year plan. Compared with the same period last year, the volume of industrial output was 107.1 percent. Some 55 percent of the increase in industrial output was achieved through improved labor productivity. Above-plan output worth R66.5 million was sold. Targets for profits and prime cost reductions were met.

Rural workers also worked well this year, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, warmly congratulated rural and water-reclamation workers, scientists and specialists, workers in party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs and all workers of the TaSSR on their great labor victory in fulfilling socialist pledges adopted for 1981 for the sale to the state of cotton, grain, vegetables, potatoes, grapes and other farm products.

Transportation workers and workers in state and cooperative trade and everyday services are successfully coping with the fulfillment of plan tasks.

Along with the certain successes in the upsurge of the republic's economy, there are also quite a few shortcomings in raising the well-being and culture of the people. Taking into account the availability of unused reserves, the republic has at its disposal real possibilities for increasing its contribution to enhancing the economic might of the Soviet state and to solving the tasks set at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum.

The rapporteur cited specific figures on the development of the country and the republic. He stressed that the draft plans for the economic and social development of Tadzhikistan for the 11th 5-Year Plan and for 1982 were compiled in full accord with the directions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum. They stem from the unified state plans for the country confirmed by the USSR Supreme Soviet session and are an inseparable part of them.

The frontiers marked out open broad prospects to the republic. Industrial output will grow 27 percent and gross agricultural output (averaged on an annual basis), 12 percent.

The sectors producing consumer goods face great and crucial tasks. During the 5-year period, for example, the Ministry of Light Industry must increase output at its enterprises by R186 million and the Ministry of Local Industry by R57 million. To insure this kind of growth, it is important to achieve rhythmic work at all the enterprises of these administrations.

Questions connected with the development of the agrarian-industrial complex have been reflected in the draft of the 5-year plan for the first time.

The food program envisaged has been stepped up; therefore, the outlines of the plan connected with it -- in particular the assimilation of R1.8 billion of state and kolkhoz assets directed generally toward the development of agriculture, the introduction of

53,000 hectares of new land and other agricultural objects, increases in the number of cattle, increased cattle productivity and yields from all agricultural crops and a strengthened fodder base -- should be carefully studied and their implementation taken under special control.

When assessing the frontiers outlined, it can be said that on the whole they insure the further harmonious development of the republic's economy and culture and the resolution of social tasks as required by the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and can be approved, on the whole.

In outlining the frontiers for the 5-year plan and for next year, the speaker continued, it is essential to make a self-critical approach to analysis of results from our own economic activity. Here, the main attention should be concentrated on solving the most important socioeconomic problems set out in the speech of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

Leonid Ilich named the food program as the central problem of the 5-year plan on the economic and political level. And, it goes without saying, solving it will depend primarily on high rates in the development of agriculture. These rates have been incorporated in the draft plan for the republic. Now it is a matter of making skillful use of the experience that has been accumulated and of potential and large appropriations to achieve the goals outlined. And for this, as was stated at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, it is essential for everyone to work better and to learn to achieve high final results, as the pacemakers do.

At the finishing post for this year, however, by no means all of us had produced good results. As far as cotton is concerned, in individual rayons exceptionally difficult conditions prevailed. We shall return to this matter and analyze the work of each one in detail. But within the republic, the difference in yields of fodder crops, grain, vegetables and other crops is large. Many farms and even rayons are increasing the production of meat, milk and other kinds of livestock farming produce only slowly. And large potential is hidden here; the task is to bring it into action.

Speaking of this, Leonid Ilich noted very aptly at the plenum that when assessing people and their work, it is essential to take into account what they achieve in good weather and in bad weather and how steady and stable the results of their work are.

We should all draw conclusions from this valuable advice. This 5-year plan should become for the republic a serious step in increasing the production of all kinds of farm produce. The targets set by the draft plan should be regarded as minimum and should be surpassed. And this task affects literally everyone.

It was noted at the November plenum that in drawing up and implementing the food program an important factor is improvement in the economic mechanism and the management system both for agriculture and for the agrarian-industrial complex. This applies first and foremost to raising the role of initiative and independence in kolkhozes and sovkhozes in solving production tasks, planning the structure of sowings, increasing production efficiency, strengthening the rayon management link in every possible way and creating the kind of conditions that actively stimulate all elements of the agrarian-industrial complex to achieve a good final result. Here, too, there is much for us to consider.

A few words on today's current tasks. As we complete the first year of the 5-year plan we should already be thinking about next year. It is important now to plough over the fall ploughed areas, improve care for winter crops, bring the irrigation network and pumping stations into good order, prepare equipment, seeds, spares and fertilizers and carry out other measures for next year's harvest in an organized manner.

The organized wintering of cattle is a crucial task. It is important to lay in stocks of fodder in good time at wintering sites, surround the livestock farms with concern and attention and increase the fattening of cattle and not permit mortalities or lowered productivity; it is very important to fulfill the procurement plan for the current year.

During January and February accounting-and-election and production meetings to sum up the year's results will be held in the kolkhozes and interfarm enterprises and at the sovkhozes. Meetings of brigades and farm meetings will precede them. These measures must be carefully prepared and carried out at a high organizational and political level, mobilizing the rural workers to fulfillment of the tasks set by the party.

In the report great attention was paid to the tasks facing industry, transportation and communications. One such task affecting the entire national economy is successful development of the fuel and energy complex. Within the republic this is represented by enterprises of the coal, oil-and-gas recovery and power engineering industries. During the 11th 5-Year Plan the fuel balance is becoming strained [skladyvayetsya napryazhennyy] and demand for output from these sectors will grow. Accordingly, to satisfy this demand it is essential not only to fulfill but to overfulfill the tasks set for the production of fuel and energy and to bring available potential and reserves into action.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum stressed the importance of further developing the fuel and energy complex and at the same time demanded more rapid introduction of economic equipment and technologies, and it expressed the conviction that these pivotal tasks will always be at the center of attention in republic, oblast, city and rayon party organizations and all economic organs and scientific establishments.

Workers in transportation and communications must solve crucial tasks during the 5-year plan. The growing scales of the national economy and culture are also making increased demands in these sectors. And here, too, there are many shortcomings and bottlenecks.

The speaker recalled that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev had named capital construction as a decisive sector in the 5-year plan. A special feature of projects of the 5-year plan and the 1982 plan is that they provide for a marked increase in the commissioning of fixed capital, with the least growth in capital investments, which requires a fundamentally new approach to the matter.

This year, definite advances were noted in a number of construction organizations in the republic. However, serious shortcomings are being overcome only slowly. The construction of housing, schools and preschool establishments and hospitals is lagging. This situation must be corrected more rapidly, giving special attention to projects nearing completion. It is precisely on the sites nearing completion that it is essential to insure the maximum concentration of labor, material and financial resources; they must be given everything required for completion as quickly as possible. For this it is necessary to increase the mobility of the construction organizations and to effect the prompt relocation of equipment and personnel.

The speaker went on to stress that the November plenum devoted much attention to realization of the most important party instructions on improving the efficiency of the national economy and intensifying it. In the course of examining the frontiers of the 5-year plan, it was noted that high targets have been set in the plan. This course has also been maintained in the draft plan for the republic. What is intended is better utilization of all potential and steps to improve labor productivity and strengthen thriftiness. As Leonid Ilich stressed, to make the economy really efficient it is necessary to work more and work more persistently. All production collectives, economic leaders and party committees from top to bottom should struggle with greater persistence to implement the party's economic policy.

The plenum devoted much attention to the problem of improving economic management. The 26th CPSU Congress proclaimed the slogan "The Economy Should Be Economic." The entire economic mechanism should operate in accordance with this demand. But it must be recognized that this is still not being done as it should.

Within the republic the transfer of enterprises and associations to the new forms and methods of management is being accomplished quite timidly. We are still studying, generalizing and disseminating only poorly the experience of enterprises and associations that have introduced the new methods of planning and economic incentive, and no specific steps have been taken to teach specialists in the economic and financial services their broad applications. Such an important matter cannot be postponed to the last years of the 5-year plan.

In many production collectives the timely fulfillment of contractual obligations to consumers has not become the norm. This leads to impairments in the operation of subcontractors, causes disproportions and reduces the possibilities for satisfying growing demand more fully.

Improvements in the economic mechanism are also only poorly coordinated with the restructuring of material and technical supply and the development of its progressive forms.

Discussing the social program for the 11th 5-Year Plan, the speaker noted that it is imbued with concern for the national well-being. This concern is felt by each family, by each worker.

Party and soviet organizations, all public organizatons, economic cadres, workers in the services sphere and all those whose work is connected with satisfying consumer demands should be inspired with a sense of special responsibility for successful implementation of the social program of the current 5-year plan and for each of its years. Special attention should be given to further improving the work of the organs of public health, social security, people's education, trade and everyday services, where there are still many shortcomings.

Little time remains until the end of the year. In completing it, by pulling up the lagging sectors and making maximum use of all possibilities to meet plan targets and pledges, it is now essential to start thinking about work next year, the second year of the 5-year plan.

The tasks that have been set are not simple and they are large-scale and require precise interaction of all sectors of the national economy. To cope with them successfully it is essential to underpin the plan figures with economic, organizational and political measures guaranteeing their fulfillment. Proper organization, a businesslike approach, discipline -- these are the ineluctable demands, both at the center and at the local level. It is precisely from this standpoint that the activity of all party, state and economic organs should be organized.

As you can see, D.R. Rasulov said in conclusion, the work is great, set on many levels and calculated for the long term. Party organizations are already doing much to explain the materials of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and the sixth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and to mobilize the workers to successfully implement party and government directions. Today's discussion of the practical tasks in light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum at this plenum of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee and later of all party committees and primary party organizations will give this work new scope and will help to bring the profound meaning and significance of these very important materials to each worker. This task should be considered by everyone as a paramount and urgent matter.

In approaching the matter from such positions, each one should experience a feeling of special pride, recognizing that through his labor he is making a contribution to strengthening the might of the motherland and to the just cause of the Soviet state's peace-loving foreign policy.

The following took part in the discussions on the report: K.M. Makhkamov, deputy chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic Gosplan, D. Lafizov, Tadzhik SSR minister of finance; A. Khisamutdinov, first secretary of the Klyabsk Obkom; A. Babayev, first secretary of Gorno-Baldakhshan Obkom; A.T. Yakunin, second secretary of Leninabad Obkom; A.K. Anvarov, chairman of Kurgan-Tyubinskaya Oblispolkom; K. Nazyrov, chairman of Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin in Tursunzadevskiy Rayon; A.D. Sharipov, lathe operator at the Tadzhikgidroagregat Plant; K. Musoyev, first secretary of Kumsangir Raykom; R.F. Sirodzhiddinova, brigade leader of a cotton growing brigade at Kolkhoz imeni V.I. Lenin in Kommunisticheskiy Rayon; K. Sufiyev, Tadzhik SSR minister of fruit and vegetable industry; T. Safarova, vehicle operator at Kommunist Kolkhoz in Matchinskiy Rayon; and Z.K. Mirzayeva, first secretary of Oktyabrskiy Raykom. In the decree adopted, the plenum fully and completely approved the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and the conclusions contained in the speech at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and adopted them as a guide and for undeviating fulfillment as a program for action for all party, soviet and economic organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations.

GEORGIAN MINISTRIES UNPREPARED FOR NEW INDICATORS

WA031500 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 6 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] The question of the degree of preparedness of ministries, departments and regions for the transition in January 1982 to the new conditions of management, organizational and financial-economic measures which were adopted in order to introduce new evaluative indicators was discussed at a meeting in the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

Reports were delivered by O.V. Kvilitaya, first deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Gosplan, and D.N. Dvalishvili, minister of finance of the republic.

Information on the measures adopted for the transition to work in accordance with the new evaluative indicators was presented by the leaders of the ministries of light industry, timber and wood-processing industry, construction, rural construction, construction materials industry, local industry and procurement, the Georgian republic offices of the USSR Gosbank and Stroybank and major enterprises and by representatives of obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms and other organizations.

The CPSU Central Committee October (1980) and November (1981) Plenums pointed to the need to raise the mechanism of management and planning, operating methods and performance discipline to the level of modern requirements. A most important task currently confronting our economy is a decisive turnaround toward efficiency and the transition of the economy to the path of intensive development.

Since January 1982 more than 450 industrial enterprises manufacturing approximately 40 percent of all output have been working in accordance with the new operating system and with regard for the new evaluative indicators in our republic.

Such an evaluative indicator as net norm output is already being applied at 216 enterprises and organizations. As of this year, this indicator will be applied at all enterprises and in the associations that are a part of the system of the ministries of timber and wood-processing industry, procurement, construction, rural construction, land reclamation and water resources and highways and motor transportation; the Glavmontazhspetsstroy; the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and Book Trade; the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture; and Tbilisskiy Gorispolkom and as of 1983 at enterprises and in organizations of all the remaining ministries and departments.

As of this year, a comprehensive approach in the development of industrial production and the transportation system and the creation of a uniform infrastructure and precise intersectorial relations become the basic principle in planning the economy's development. This will make it possible to better coordinate the activity of the ministries and departments in the tackling of national economic tasks, including the development of power engineering and transportation, the use of natural and labor resources and the solution of social problems.

Despite the definite amount of work that has been done to prepare for the transition to the new operating conditions, the meeting observed, in a number of ministries and departments and enterprises of union jurisdiction situated on the republic's territory the mechanism of control of the process of plan fulfillment in accordance with the new evaluative indicators has been worked up inadequately, particularly with regard for the difficulties created with respect to material-technical supply and the changes in the list of supplied raw materials, and the technical-economic indicators of a number of base enterprises that have switched to operation in accordance with the new evaluative criteria are lower than the results they had prior to the transition to the new operating conditions.

Many enterprises of Rustavi, Tkibuli, Tskhaltubo, Bogdanovka, Borzhomi, Mayakovska, Tsalka, Tsulukidze and Tskhakaya and a number of other cities and rayon centers have made insufficient preparations for the transition to the new operating conditions and lack progressive material and labor expenditure norms and standards. The brigade form of the organization of labor is of a formal nature.

It was pointed out that the net norm output indicator is frequently not used as the basis for calculating the wage fund, labor productivity and output-capital ratio.

There are also shortcomings in construction. The construction organizations' slow transition to work in accordance with the new management requirements is being aggravated by the noncomprehensive solution of questions involving compensation for the shortage of working capital by means of budgetary and credit resources.

The sectorial ministries have not adjusted the mechanism for the work of scientific research institutes and design bureaus on contract orders with enterprises.

Certain ministries and departments are dragging out work on the compilation, specification and coordination of master plans for the management of the sectors, yet these plans will make it possible to tackle a whole range of urgent problems of economic and social development and to do away with disproportions in the development of the economy.

The meeting demanded that the Georgian SSR Gosplan and republic Ministry of Finance strengthen the organizing role and purposefully coordinate the activity of planning, financial, economic and other services in the business of refining management methods. As the meeting pointed out, the development of proposals for effective introduction of the brigade contract and the Shchekino method at the 10 base enterprises within the system of the ministries of light and food industry and machine building with the further dissemination of their experience to other enterprises is required of the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems in conjunction with the appropriate ministries and departments.

G.V. Kolbin, second secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; G.A. Andronikashvili, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; N.A. Chitanava, first deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers; and L.Ya. Khaburzaniya, head of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Planning and Finance Organs Department, participated in the meeting.

SHEVARDNADZE AT ECOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

WA251030 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 11 Dec 81 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Environmental Protection Is a Party Matter, a General Matter. Speech by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, at 10 December 1981 Opening of the Scientific-Practical Conference 'Marxism-Leninism and Urgent Ecological Questions'"]

[Text] Respected comrades! In opening the scientific-practical conference "Marxism-Leninism and Urgent Ecological Questions" I would like first of all to emphasize that the subject of our meeting today is of the highest humane and noble order, dealing as it does with the most burning issues of the age, namely, the interrelationship between man and nature, our civilization and the world in which this civilization exists and develops.

Man is a natural part of the universe. He finds himself in constant dialectical interaction with this universe, which surrounds him. And the more deeply we penetrate the objective laws by which nature and society live and develop, the more subject to our reason the surrounding world becomes and the more generously nature rewards us with its incalculable wealth. This is why the desire to penetrate its secrets, the essence of the objective processes taking place, has always been the highest goal and motivating force in human development.

Today, unprecedented opportunities are concentrated within our grasp, not only in bold dreams but in actuality, to transform and improve the world that surrounds us. At the same time, active intervention in natural processes is fraught with the danger of doing irreparable harm to nature and the environment.

This danger is growing many times over because today civilization and the scientific and technical revolution are developing in specific conditions in which mankind has been divided into two worlds, in which the imperialists are constantly inflating the arms race and in which the monopolies are barbarously and rapaciously exploiting the natural resources in many parts of our planet.

The very founders of scientific communism, K. Marx and F. Engels, considering the different aspects of the interrelationship between man and nature, always stressed their class nature in the production process.

K. Marx wrote: "Any kind of production is the appropriation by the individual of the material objects of nature within the limits of a specific social form and by means of it." He emphasized that under capitalism there is inevitably plundering of soil resources and a reduction in soil fertility. K. Marx and F. Engels drew attention to the fact that collective, planned control over production raw materials is incompatible with the laws of capitalist production.

In the era of imperialism these contradictions were sharply exacerbated. The race for superprofits brutalized competition, imparting to it global and international scales. V.I. Lenin wrote: "The higher capitalism develops the more keenly is felt the shortages of raw materials; the more fierce the competition and the race for sources of raw materials throughout the world, the more desperate the struggle to acquire colonies." The present policy of the United States in the Middle East and other parts of the world has become a truly classic confirmation of this Leninist thesis. Washington's political figures are striving, in essence, to cover with high-flown words and demagoguery the mortal battle of the monopolies for additional energy resources, primarily oil.

The barbarous exploitation of natural resources for the purpose of self-enrichment is not, speaking frankly, a new policy. Now, it is true, representatives of the monopolies themselves recognize quite well that nature must be cherished, that its resources are not limitless, and that by violating these requirements they are acting against science and world opinion. But still the inherent laws of capitalism and imperialism force them to use unacceptable methods for dealing with natural resources.

The predatory essence of capitalism also determines its predatory attitude toward nature.

Thus, ecological problems and questions of environmental protection are becoming the arena of a sharp ideological, political class struggle. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has stressed, in the long term they will exert an increasingly marked influence on the life of every people and the entire system of international relations, and he added that "our country, like the other socialist countries, cannot stand aside from the resolution of these problems that affect the interests of all mankind."

Now the political figures in the West also know that in this important matter international cooperation is essential, but it is possible only under conditions of peace. Only after we have insured peace on the planet will we be able to unite our efforts in solving both individual problems and the problem of the conservation of nature as a whole.

Under present conditions, the problem of environmental protection is inseparable from the struggle for peace, limiting nuclear arms and banning the development and production of new weapons of mass destruction and for general and complete disarmament. Nature has no more dangerous enemy than war, which scorches, incinerates and disfigures the earth and slaughters and mutilates nature's highest creation -- man. As L.I. Brezhnev has said, modern warfare is a dangerous madness.

This is why international public opinion adopted with such warm approval the recently concluded visit of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev to the FRG and the new peace proposals of the Soviet Government, which are being assessed throughout the world as a program for curtailing nuclear weapons in Europe and on the entire planet. This is why this visit has been seen everywhere as a major contribution to the cause of peace and the security of the peoples.

Growing numbers of people in the world understand clearly who really, not in words but in deeds, cares about social progress, improving human living conditions and augmenting natural resources and the public good. A flourishing place the like of which people on the earth have dreamed of for millenia -- this is our socialist path.

The general trend in world development indicates that the ecological problem can be successfully resolved only under the conditions of socialism. Only when technology and industry and the entire economy are developed on a planned and purposeful basis for the good of society, when the earth and its interior and all natural resources are the property of all the people, when wealth is justly divided among all members of society, will environmental protection become a matter for all the people, a general state matter, with each citizen fulfilling his public duty. And it is not surprising that here in our country a solicitous attitude toward natural resources and concern about their rational utilization and augmentation have been raised to the rank of a requirement in the constitution.

The 26th CPSU Congress became yet another confirmation of the great concern and constant attention with which our party and our socialist state approach the problems of ecology. In the Main Directions confirmed by them for the economic and social development of the country during the 11th 5-Year Plan and for the longer term, questions of the conservation of nature were for the first time included in a separate section. We regard the ecological problem as an integral part of the resolution of the task put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, a task of historic importance: to combine organically the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution with the advantages of the socialist economic system.

Environmental protection embraces theory and practice; it is a philosophical question and an economic question. And it has been reflected in Marxist-Leninist methodology and practice.

Speaking figuratively, Marxism-Leninism is a teaching for the future, for our planet's tomorrow, for all mankind. And it is impossible to imagine our tomorrow without those huge natural resources that we have at our disposal today and that we have received as a legacy from preceding generations.

Marxism-Leninism is the basis of our world outlook, our attitudes. And the views expressed in the classics of Marxism-Leninism on nature and the objective laws of its developments, and our modern concepts of this question, which have found expression in numerous party and government documents and reports and the speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, make up an inseparable part of our world outlook.

It is precisely with this target in view, from this viewpoint, that we have gathered to examine ecological problems at this present scientific practical conference. Along with major scientists, party, soviet and economic leaders and representatives of the trade union and Komsomol organizations and the ministries and administrations are participating in its work. With all our heart we welcome our dear guests -- Academician Anatoliy Grigor'yevich Yegorov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism; Yevgeniy Konstantinovich Federov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace; Deputy Director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism Miran Petrovich Mchedlov; Nikolay Mikhaylovich Tishchenko, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; and pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR Vladimir Viktorovich Aksenov.

We are pleased once again to meet the vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Aleksandr Vasilyevich Sidorenko; Academicians Nikolay Petrovich Dubinin and Boris Nikolayevich Laskorin; and USSR Gosplan department chief Vladislav Aleksandrovich Anikeyev. Three years ago they participated in the work of the first republic conference on the complex problems of environmental protection and the rational utilization of natural resources and have done much to extend conservation activity in our republic.

We are very glad that those present here include Academician Igor Vasilyevich Petryanov; Academician Gasan Ali Aliyev, director of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences Institute of Geography; and Nikolay Mitrofanovich Kanayev, chief of the Scientific Commission for the USSR for UNESCO. We warmly welcome the great champion of conservation, chief of the country's most popular television program "The Obvious is Incredible" ["Ochevidnoye -- Neveroyatnoye"] Professor Sergey Petrovich Kapitsa; Deputy Director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Socioeconomic Problems Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tolokontsev; Deputy Director of the USSR Ministry of Health Scientific Research Institute of Medical Biological Problems Nikolay Nikolayevich Gurovskiy; and our dear guests from Moscow, Leningrad and the Armenian SSR.

The matters up for discussion are very serious and very important. While we say that socialism is creating all opportunities for solving ecological questions, we must at the same time learn how to make maximum use of these opportunities.

As the rapid development of industry, transportation and the other sectors of the economy proceeds, so, too, the danger of doing harm to nature also grows sharply. But this, of course, does not mean that we should renounce technical progress. Anti-industrial attitudes are sometimes seen in some places, including in our republic. However, they are not based on sober, objective considerations. We should be able to accurately foresee possible negative ecologic consequences stemming from a given step and promptly take steps to prevent them. To solve this problem we must combine the efforts of scientists and workers in other spheres. There must be solid generalization of the experience gained in the various party committees, including in Georgia.

In recent years, within the country and particularly in the Georgian SSR, work in this direction has been greatly developed. This present conference and the representative and authoritative makeup of its participants confirm this. We have already mentioned the first republic scientific practical conference on environmental protection, whose recommendations were subsequently confirmed at a plenum of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. This was the first such instance in the history of our party organization. This approach has borne good fruit. Annual appropriations for conservation measures have grown, legislation has been improved, a national committee "Man and the Biosphere" has been set up, a commission to study production forces and natural resources has been organized within the system of the republic academy of sciences and subdivisions on natural conservation have been created in ministries and administrations and at major enterprises. Entire programs have been developed for the comprehensive and rational utilization of natural resources, to study man's influence on the landscape and individual ecosystems and so forth. Today, similar examples can be cited around the entire country. And this means that, as in other spheres, this experience necessarily demands scientific consideration and generalization.

Within the republic, many other steps have been taken that affect questions of environmental protection, including those within the framework of UNESCO, UNEP and CEMA. Thus, an intergovernmental conference on education in the environmental sphere gathered together more than 700 delegates from 80 countries in the world. We consider that all this can to some extent be assessed as a respectful tribute to the remarkable and unique character of nature in Georgia, which has been and remains a source of inspiration for writers and poets, artists and composers and attracts numerous tourists from every part of our country and from abroad.

The appearance of the republic, however, is constantly changing, and this is associated primarily with the high stable rates of development in its economy and the rising level of economic industrialization. This is why it is particularly pleasing and very important that as the economic potential grows year after year, so too do capital investments on natural conservation measures. Whereas during the 9th 5-Year Plan R75 million were assigned for this purpose, in the 10th 5-Year Plan this figure grew to R225 million, and in the 11th 5-Year Plan the figure is R400 million. It is here that the concern of the CPSU Central Committee and of L.I. Brezhnev personally for the republic's comprehensive socioeconomic development and their solicitous attitude toward the invaluable property of the people -- nature -- is seen in particular.

Today, a special trust has been organized under the republic Ministry of Construction for the construction of water protection installations, and, as we all know, the country's first scientific-production association of this kind, the Gruzmorberegozashchita Association, is engaged in studying, planning and constructing shoreline protection installations along the Georgian Black Sea littoral. You know how acute this problem is.

Much has been done to improve coordination in the efforts of ministries and administrations. Thus, one of the deputy chairmen of the republic council of ministers heads a special commission and is handling questions of conservation; and a positive solution has been found to the question of how to concentrate in the hands of the chairman of the republic's State Committee for the Protection of Nature the leadership also of the Georgian Society for the Protection of Nature, thus uniting the efforts of the state and of society.

During the 10th 5-Year Plan the area of agricultural arable land here increased 30,000 hectares, and more than 60,000 hectares of hayfields, pasture, wooded and shrub land and neglected land were opened up. This work is of exceptional significance for the republic, for only 3 million of its 7 million hectares can be used for the needs of agriculture.

Water resources -- the sea, lakes, rivers, reservoirs -- are under special control. The construction of purification plants is being expanded and systems for return and repeat use of the water supply at industrial enterprises are being introduced even more extensively.

During the last 5-year plan, we completed about 250 major measures to construct and reconstruct dust-and-gas purification installations. Beltways have been constructed around a number of cities or are under construction.

Within the republic, reforestation work has assumed large scale and state parks, sanctuaries, hunting areas and so forth are being created.

In a word, much has been done. And of course this is by no means the full list.

But we have gathered here not only to talk about successes and achievements. In matters of conservation it is essential, perhaps more than in other matters, to concentrate attention on existing problems and shortcomings, carefully analyze prevailing trends and define ways to resolve the increasingly complex tasks.

These are matters first and foremost of predicting the consequences of man's active intervention in nature, in the balance that has taken centuries to achieve. Much is said about this but the fact is that we face the inevitable: How do we start to deal with ecological deviations that are already known? And what is most alarming is the fact that frequently the question depends not so much on an inability to predict correctly as on a reluctance to do it. In this case it is the inertia, a certain lack of responsibility and the indifference of individual leaders and individual citizens that are the cause of the harm done to nature.

I could give you as many names as you like of leaders who in general love nature. But they cannot renounce their regular "environment" among the business papers and telephone

calls, and so no trace remains of this moving relationship. Everything eclipses the plan, which must be given at any price, even when, quite literally, mountains must be moved.

I would like to warn the leaders of such organizations: the plan, of course, is state law, but this kind of barbarous attitude toward nature our party will not tolerate. Conservation measures must be taken into account even in the process of production planning.

Everyone is aware of the disgraceful case that occurred here during the construction of the purification plants at the Chiaturmarganets Mining Combine. The newspaper PRAVDA wrote about it. Long years were spent on this installation and we spent millions of rubles; and then it became clear that during the planning the grossest, elementary miscalculations had been made and now this entire system is essentially inoperative.

And how can we regard without indignation the locality bordering the Kvaissk lead and zinc mining administration? It is even a cause for amazement that such crude scars on the earth are capable of being left behind by man. Another time our people record a great accomplishment and then the entire effect is lost because of careless attitudes toward nature. One example is those who built the canal to the Gal'sk reservoir. They truly created a sea with their hands, symbolizing the power and strength of man, and all about it they disfigured everything, in the literal sense of the word.

This is why we once again emphasize that protection of nature is an important state matter and we shall demand appropriate, sharply enhanced exactingness and principledness in attitudes toward it.

It is essential to develop worker initiative in every possible way in questions of environmental protection. And have we not learned to encourage actively those who propose ways of expanding production, producing extra output and so forth? And what is stopping us from insuring the same systems approach in supporting useful undertakings and useful initiative in questions of conservation?

Right now I can think of no leader, particularly of the major enterprises, who has come to the republic's directive organs with a substantial, businesslike proposal for improving the environment. And we really do need these kinds of proposals, just as we might say that clean air is needed above many of these enterprises.

Finally, today the requirements for the rational utilization of natural resources have become an inseparable part of our Leninist party's economic policy. Here an important condition has been set for the intensification of the country's economy. At the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev dealt in particular with the need "to insure the strictest practice of thrift in the use of all kinds of resources, and to strictly cut short mismanagement and wastefulness on an operational basis."

As L.I. Brezhnev noted at the plenum, instilling in every worker the feeling for a solicitous attitude toward the general property, toward the riches we have at our disposal and which should be handled with skill, is an important task for our party organizations, local party committees and the entire republic party organization. Everything must be done to make each new technology and each new development take into account to the maximum the requirements for the rational utilization of raw materials and for environmental protection. We think that it is time for our party organizations to be much more active in nature conservation activity, the more so since many of our rayons possess unique natural resources.

We frequently speak of a given republic or a given region as a proving ground for advanced experience in the field of management or the organization of production, in the field of solving major national economic problems or improving various sectors of the economy. Then why not turn our own republic into a proving ground for major work to

protect its unique natural resources, into an enormous creative laboratory for practical matters and scientific research in the field of environmental protection? I think that we have at our disposal everything needed for this -- practical experience and scientific potential.

To resolve the tasks that have been set it is necessary further to improve the forms of organization and management in conservation activity. At one time we were the pioneers when we created the State Committee for the Protection of Nature. I would like again to remark that, as practice has shown, the creation of this organ has been completely vindicated. It is now high time to lay the foundation for the creation within the republic of an entire nature conservation industry with its own powerful research base, unifying the efforts of all existing organizations.

The possibility should not be excluded that after a time it will make sense to generalize work experience in the Gruzmorberegozashchita Scientific-Production Association and consider the possibility of setting up a similar association in the field of planning, operation and construction of sewage purification plants and so forth.

While improving the organizational forms and methods of nature conservation activity, it is important from now on also to persistently instill in people love and respect for nature, remembering that nature itself teaches man and makes him wiser, kinder and better. We think that instilling in people a love of nature is an effective form of moral education. It is from devotion and loyalty to our own place that we derive our eternal patriotism and simultaneously learn to love and respect everything that is fine in other nations; that we become internationalists. Nature is an integral element in the material and spiritual values of each people and at the same time our common, all-national property.

How many generations of our people have entered the big world with "Deda-ena" ("Mother Tongue") and "Bunebis Kari" ("Nature's Door") by that outstanding Georgian teacher, Yakob Gogebashvili. These were their first books, and so they learned the language of nature along with their own language.

Each talented work of art, each book, each movie should awaken a love for our own place and the desire to make it even more beautiful. Remember the movie "Your Son, the Earth," about which much is written and said still today. One of the decisive qualities in the character of this movie's hero, party rayon Secretary Georgiy Toreli, is, in my opinion, his love for his own land. It is this love that moves him, urges him on to greater things for the people, for the sun, for happiness and good.

We should strive to instill in every person, in every citizen and in full measure the same qualities as those in Georgiy Toreli, in thousands of other heroes of works of art and in their real prototypes in life. Today, our entire propaganda apparatus and educational system should be subordinate to this end, and our literary and art figures should make a substantial contribution in this respect.

It is our historic duty, a common duty for all mankind to future generations, to augment the riches of nature. And, as K. Marx said, we should leave the earth better for the ,enerations to follow.

This is why I would like once again to welcome all those participants in our meeting on behalf of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, on behalf of all our people, and to express the conviction that the work of the conference will promote the development of Marxist-Leninist theory as it concerns present ecological problems and will help in their practical resolution.

SHEVARDNADZE SPEAKS AT MAKHARADZE WAR MUSEUM

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[GRUZINFORM report on speech by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, at 16 December 1981 opening of the Makharadze War Museum]

[Excerpts] Dear comrades. Dear friends. Guests. Today is a portentous day. We are opening the republic Museum of the Combat Glory of the 18th Army, whose chief of political section was Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. We are opening this museum in the city of Makharadze, the home town of Konstantin Nikolayevich Leselidze, the commander of this legendary army.

Communists, the republic's workers and all our people dedicate the opening of the museum to the birthday of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. It is our all-people's gift for his 75th birthday.

And here on the threshold of this glorious jubilee, on the very eve of the opening of the museum, a letter arrived here in Makharadze from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

It is with great joy that I make it public.

To the accompaniment of stormy applause from those present, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze reads aloud the text of the greetings from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev to the Makharadze regional council of veterans of the Great Patriotic War.

E.A. Shevardnadze went on to say: The warm and cordial letter from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has touched each one of us deeply. It has imparted a special lift, a special festivity, a special solemnity to the entire ceremonial opening of the republic Museum of the Combat Glory of the 18th Army.

Permit me, comrades, on your behalf, on behalf of all those at this meeting and on behalf of the veterans of the 18th Army and all workers of Makharadzevskiy Rayon, on behalf of all communists in the republic and all our people, to warmly thank dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for such a fine letter, for such kind, sincere words, for his fatherly good wishes.

Permit me also on behalf of all the republic's workers from the bottom of my heart to congratulate Leonid Ilich on his approaching birthday and to wish him everything that the people always wish their best, their loyal son and worthy leader -- good health and long life, new strength and energy, happiness, good fortune -- for the good of all of the Soviet people, the glory of our great motherland, the triumph of communism!

There are in our communist calender dates that are specially marked. Such a special date is the 75th birthday of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

For the person concerned, a birthday is always a holiday. When this day becomes a holiday for an entire people, it means that this person has been worthy of love and general recognition. This is the kind of general holiday that 19 December will be.

On a birthday, the thing to do is to give gifts. Our entire country, all the Soviet people have prepared gifts for Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. And among them, the best of the best will be the labor gifts of the Soviet people, our successes in the building of communism -- that is what will gladden our dear hero of the day most of all.

A month ago, at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said that the 11th 5-Year Plan should become -- and is becoming -- a glorious milestone along the road to the historic accomplishments of the Soviet people. He expressed the firm conviction that the workers of our country will devote their efforts and energy, their creativity and initiative, to achieving ever new successes along this road.

And the Soviet people -- as always, with the communists at their head -- are doing everything required to complete the present economic year ahead of schedule, to successfully gain the frontiers of the second year and the 5-year plan as a whole. At this time, each one, regardless of the post he occupies or where he works, is striving to meet the call of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to work better!

Each person in our republic, too, is trying to work better.

As Leonid Ilich said, having made a confident start in the new, 11th 5-Year Plan, Soviet Georgia is doing everything to reach the finish line with honor.

And it is this that is our gift to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on his birthday.

For this day, however, I would also like to make a gift to those who have labored gloriously -- all the workers of the republic -- and to all who will be the guests of Georgia. As you already know, it has been decided to make this gift in such a way that it can be associated with the name of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, with part of his story, a glorious page from his life.

Thus it was that we wished to open the republic Museum of the Combat Glory of the 18th Army for the birthday of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

Much, very much, links Georgia with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, just as it does all the union republics and all corners and all of the peoples of our great motherland. Leonid Ilich has thrice visited Georgia; and twice he has attached to its banner the highest orders of the motherland -- the Order of Lenin and the Order of the October Revolution. On Leonid Ilich's personal initiative, during the past 10 years six fundamental decisions have been adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government on the Georgian Communist Party and on our republic, beginning with the well-known CPSU Central Committee decree on Tbilisi Gorkom.

And for everything that four-time order-bearing Soviet Georgia, eight times awarded a Challenge Red Banner, has achieved in this time, the communists, all the workers and all the people are indebted to our party, its Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally.

Today we can say with pride that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has been the friend of Georgia and has loved it. Only a loyal and true friend could say this about our republic:

"Georgia is a beautiful corner of the earth where there live open-hearted people who since ancient times have valued human nobleness, inspired labor, valor in war and loyalty in friendship."

The sources of this friendship are to be found in wartime, in the ranks of the 18th Army, which drew together, forged friendships among and made as brothers all who fought shoulder to shoulder, side by side, who together swooped into the attack and together laid the path to victory.

Soldiers' friendship is strong!

Soldiers' friendship is true!

It is for life!

The day-to-day existence at the front forged friendships between the fighters and their commanders -- the emissaries of our republic and primarily Konstantin Nikolayevich Leselidze -- and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Today's letter from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the Makharadzevskiy Rayon Council of Veterans of the Great Patriotic War also speaks of this.

Only a true friend, as Leonid Ilich was to Konstantin Nikolayevich, could describe him as a glorious son of the Georgian people, a wonderful military chief, a gifted, strong-willed and energetic commander, a courageous and steadfast soldiers of the motherland, a remarkable man, the personification of the best features of a Soviet person, cruel and merciless with enemies and kind and mild with friends, a man of honor, a man of his word, a man of acute intellect, love of life and bravery.

Three years ago, at the time of the work of the joint scientific session in Tbilisi devoted to L.I. Brezhnev's works, in this very place, in this Friendship Square, the foundation stone of the republic Museum of the Combat Glory of the 18th Army was laid. And now, today, we are at the ceremonial opening. We are present at the birth of a new museum devoted to army friendship, to the brotherhood born of war. And yesterday in Tbilisi a fine exhibition of documentary photos devoted to the life and activity of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was opened.

People create museums to gather together and store the monuments of history and culture and the documents of human activity, past and present, to show them, learn about them and popularize them.

Everything gathered in the Museum of the Combat Glory of the 18th Army is connected with the history, the combat road, the military fests of this heroic army.

The battles on Malaya Zemlya and at Novorossiysk were a bright milestone in the battle for the Caucasus. One of the decisive bridgeheads for the battle for the Caucasus in terms of significance and long duration was here; and it was also here that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev made a great personal contribution to working out and implementing this very important military operation. He defended the Caucasus with his own body, and this also links him with Georgia and the other Transcaucasian republics.

The chief of the political section of the 18th Army, Col L.I. Brezhnev, was its soul and its heart, its party conscience. With passionate, fiery party words he instilled in the troops and commanders the will to fight and belief in victory. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev walked the paths of war from start to finish, from the first to the last day. At the victory parade in Red Square in Moscow, Maj Gen Leonid Ilich Brezhnev marched as commissar of a composite regiment of the Fourth Ukrainian Front.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev writes that he read the letter from the Makharadzevskiy Rayon Council of War Veterans with great emotion as the memories of the stages in the combat path of the 18th Army came flooding back.

The stages of the 18th Army's combat path are brought back to life by the museum exhibits, through the halls that, as it were, turn the pages of L.I. Brezhnev's book "Malaya Zemlya."

This illustrious army marched, fighting, about 2,000 kilometers along the paths of war. There were 45 months of continuous fighting. And all these days and nights at the front are bright pages of the heroism and courage of Soviet people, boundless Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism.

The battle in the hills of the gray Kavkasioni became a symbol of the indestructible friendship of the peoples and the great spirit of the Soviet person. It was the glorious sons of almost all the peoples of our great country who defended the Caucasus.

Today, at the opening of the republic Museum of the Combat Glory of the 18th Army, permit me, dear comrades, on behalf of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, warmly and sincerely to congratulate all those gathered here, and through you all the workers of the republic, on this very notable event in our life.

From the bottom of our heart we welcome those veterans of the 18th Army who traversed the difficult paths of war who are assembled here. We welcome our dear guests who have come here from various corners of the country. We welcome the representatives of the various cities and rayons in the republic who have come for the ceremonial opening of the museum.

Today we also remember all those who did not live to see Victory Day, those who never returned from the war to their own places, to their fathers' houses, to their families, to their wives and children. We bow our heads low in their memory and offer military honors to the heroes, we place live flowers on their graves and the memorials raised in their honor, and again we say "No one will forget and no one will be forgotten!"

Eternal glory to the fallen heroes!

The Museum of the Combat Glory of the 18th Army is a memorial to the living and the dead.

Today, Leonid Ilich writes to us: "Your initiative in creating the Museum of the Combat Glory of the 18th Army for the motherland and its commander, that glorious son of the Georgian people Konstantin Nikolayevich Leselidze, has greatly gladdened me."

Today I would like to offer the most heartfelt gratitude to all who have given some small piece of their heart and their soul to the creation of this remarkable center of the friendship and brotherhood of the peoples.

The workers of Georgia and all of our people are proud, first and foremost, of their revolutionary past. In the fierce class struggles with the autocracy and in the struggle against the supremacy of the capitalists and landowners and the arbitrary rule and violence of tsarism, the working class and laboring peasantry of Georgia stood side by side with the Russian proletariat.

The workers of Tbilisi, Batumi, Kutaisi and Chiatura, the Abkhazi Kiarazov people, the partisans of Yugo-Osetiya, the insurgent peasantry of Senaki, Lechkhumi, Dusheti, Zugdidi, Telavi, Lagodekhi and Gori, and the railroad workers of Khashuri wrote indelible pages in the chronicle of the revolutionary struggle for the victory of Soviet power.

There was no city in Georgia, not one rayon, not one home, not one family, from which people were not sent to the war. One-fifth of the republic's population, 700,000 people, fought for the motherland. And almost half of them never returned home.

Georgia gave the Motherland 164 Heroes of the Soviet Union. And that is our special pride.

Like all other corners of Georgia, Makharadzevskiy Rayon was renowned for its labor traditions. Thus it was during the war. Thus it is today, when the workers are making a weighty contribution to the achievements of the entire republic.

And if, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, matters in Georgia are going well and taking a turn for the better with us, it is to your credit, dear comrades. If the tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan were fulfilled for the main indicators for the economic and social development in Georgia ahead of schedule -- and this, as Leonid Ilich said, is a fine achievement -- they were fulfilled through the most active participation of the workers in Makharadzevskiy Rayon, to whom a Challenge Red Banner has been awarded seven times for results in all-union socialist competition.

In labor and in battle the friendship of the peoples grows and strengthens, and international links are expanded. This is how it has been; this is how it will be forever!

Let the Museum of the Combat Glory of the 18th Army become for everyone his own home, the home of the friendship and brotherhood of the peoples, a true hearth of international education for the workers, of education for our rising generation in the spirit of labor

glory, of military-patriotic education for our youth, who must always stand ready to defend the achievements of Great October. This is particularly important now, under present conditions, when things are so uneasy in the world.

At this time Georgia is grateful, very grateful, and all our people send Leonid Ilich Brezhnev their warmest congratulations on his 75th birthday, their very best and very kindest good wishes; they send from the homeland of Konstantin Leselidze, the true friend of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, their warm assurance of boundless loyalty and devotion in our destructible friendship with the great Russian people, forever, on through the centuries!

And one thing more, in conclusion.

We have gathered here almost on the eve of the New Year, 1982. Permit me, therefore, first of all to express to all of you, the workers of Makharadzevskiy Rayon, and through you to all workers in the republic, the warmest, the most profound gratitude for your valorous, truly heroic labor in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

We all face much labor. During the second year of the 11th 5-Year Plan we must take yet another, more decisive, step along the road to increasing the republic's contribution to the general prosperity of the country.

With great enthusiasm, those present at the meeting adopt a letter of greetings -- a unique report on the achievements with which the republic's workers are marking the 75th birthday of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

SHEVARDNADZE GIVES NEW YEAR ADDRESS

WA131530 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Jan 82 pp 1-2

[Speech by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, at a New Year's meeting with young people on 31 December 1981]

[Text] The republic's leaders' New Year's meeting with young people has become traditional. A further good socialist tradition has become established: seeing off the old and greeting the new year, turning all thoughts and aspirations to the future.

Thus, the meeting with you is a meeting with our country's future. The approach of the new year gives this meeting a solemn aspect.

On behalf of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, intelligentsia and communists and nonparty people of Georgia and on behalf of our working people I congratulate you on the new year. May every new year bring you many victories and much happiness.

But for you always to be accompanied by happiness your path must be lit by a good light. This is what the people say. The motherland, which you love so selflessly, is such a light for you. It is about love for the motherland that I would like to say a few words at this excellent moment. I will possibly not be saying anything new to you but merely repeating certain truths known to all. But there are truths that must be remembered always.

The motherland and love for it represent a priceless treasure that we solicitously pass on from generation to generation.

Today, also, we sense the strong beating of your hearts and the gentleness of your hands when touching this treasure. It is fine and splendid. It can be exalted, adorned and infinitely extolled, but this is not enough.

Love for the motherland is the greatest happiness, but in order to experience it it is necessary to perform much labor and be prepared for every sacrifice.

The motherland is a treasure that dims when unattended.

Each new generation must live so as to contribute something qualitatively new to this inestimable treasure and give it new brilliance.

Only he who is capable of putting that which is most dear to him on the altar of the fatherland -- his life -- and doing his duty to it can perceive love for the motherland in full and experience this happiness.

The first and most important thing that the motherland requires of you, and about which the great Lenin spoke, is study. Learn communism, he appealed to each generation of our socialist civilization.

On the threshold of the new year I want to wish you and all your peers great joy from persistent, insistent and, I would say, selfless study and the assimilation and creative application of all the gains of science and culture.

I want to wish you now and always a life illumined by the light of learning and a great and bright faith full of healthy optimism and bold dreams.

Remember: Love for the motherland is a force embodied in knowledge, education, high culture and healthy belief and a force capable of performing miracles.

The motherland is primarily our people. The motherland is that splendid shrine built by generations down the ages.

The motherland is strong by virtue of its great material and spiritual wealth. And the creation of the latter is the primary duty of society and all generations.

My wish is that each of you and each of your peers will find his place in the forests of our new construction projects, at machine tools, in orchards and vineyards, on the tea plantations and at the desk and drawing board. Remember: There is no love of the motherland without love of labor. A person who beats his breast and swears love for the motherland but who does not respect labor is a damagogue of the first water.

Labor is the basis of the strength and beauty of the motherland. If you sincerely wish prosperity and intellectual and spiritual elevation for the people, love for the motherland must be adorned by your selfless, inspired labor.

The heart of an egoist cannot beat in the breast of a true son of the fatherland. If it is not combined with boundless respect for fraternal peoples and with a readiness to be enriched by the contribution that other nations have made to the treasure house of world civilization and a readiness to give this contribution its due, love for the motherland is national conceit and provincialism.

National pride must be combined with modesty and a self-critical outlook, and we can only properly appreciate our own past and present by acknowledging the merits of other peoples. It is an indisputable truth that a great and sincere love more often than not does not love words and does not tolerate conceit, arrogance and ambition.

My wish, friends, is that your love for the motherland be expressed in the ardent patriotism and profound internationalism of each young person and that the ideas of the Leninist friendship and fraternity of the peoples, these values common to mankind, become the unshakable faith and principle of life of every young man and woman.

Visiting Georgia for the jubilee festivities, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the great friend of our people, expressed the following, very significant wish, among a multitude of other kind wishes -- that the moral atmosphere in the republic be as pure as mountain air. It was said evocatively and with great love. Moral wealth is a very great national and international property of all peoples. It may also be said that a decline in morality leads to a decline in the nation.

Love for the motherland means fidelity to high moral principles; flouted morality, on the other hand, means betrayal of the motherland.

I wish for our children and grandchildren that they may make the struggle for high morality and communist morals the basic goal of their life inasmuch as a country where morality is as pure as the mountain air and the morals are as crystal-clear as a mountain spring is immortal.

The socialist society is generous. You possess countless riches, and we need to be aware of their value. But there are riches that are priceless....

These are time devoted to study, labor, recreation and family life.

It is possible to make good all losses except the time lost in youth. The most awful extravagance is the pointless waste of time. And it must always be remembered that the time that you possess belongs not only to you, it is the property of the people and the wealth of the motherland. Use it, therefore, as the motherland demands.

My wish for you and your young friends is that you know the value of time well and precisely and carefully determine the purpose and goal of each minute.

I would like on this New Year's Eve to say a few words about the so-called demographic problem. It is well known at what price the Soviet people achieved the freedom and independence of the socialist motherland and what sacrifices they bore in defending world civilization against the brown plague.

Almost 300,000 boys from Georgia failed to return to their native land. Three hundred thousand boys.... Three hundred thousand fathers....

The war made a grievous mark. And for this reason the demographic problem in Georgia is just as acute as in the republics that were swept by the hurricane of the war. The foregoing generation preserved freedom for the new generations at a price of tremendous sacrifices. It is your duty to help the motherland heal the wounds and make good these losses.

We recently adopted a special decree on stimulating large families and increasing assistance to large families.

Whoever knows Georgian history will agree with me when I say that the mother, the mother of Georgia, having raised a fatherland of sons, saved our people from physical and spiritual extermination. I said once and now repeat that many children means a populous working class; many children means many farmers, many engineers and agronomists, many scientists and artists and many soldiers and generals; many children means the might of our peoples' indestructible alliance; and many children means the flowering of the nation.

I would like to wish you, friends, great family happiness. And may the gentle babble of infants -- this amazing symphony of a people's eternity -- resound in many voices in many families.

I recall a poem of the poet Moris Potskhishvili that said roughly this: Let us compete in love for the motherland. If the poetical phrase is understood in the literal sense, I personally am for such competition, but only in the way about which I spoke earlier.

Compete with one another in studies and labor, compete to see who makes the greater contribution to the development of the economy, science and culture, compete in the strengthening of fraternity and friendship and in good deeds, compete in the struggle against evil and for high morality and pure morals and compete in loyalty to communism and the motherland.

And more.

True patriotism and love for the motherland have nothing in common with a game of ostentatious "self-sacrifice." It has to be said at this festive time that profound anger is caused by an individual pretending to the role of champion of the nation who has not created a kopeck's worth of assets for it and is not capable of doing so.

It is not the interests of the motherland that are of concern to such people but a desire to exalt their own person at any price.

The motherland is not a treasure that can be a subject for the gratification of certain unconscientious individuals' ambitious aspirations.

The master of the motherland is the man of labor who gives all his physical and intellectual energy for the good of the country and the people.

Compete among yourselves in raising worthy sons of the fatherland!

And we communists, your fathers and mothers, will be the arbiters in this competition, of which the judge is history, will not leave you lacking attention and concern and will be together with you both in sorrow and in joy, for you are the purpose of our life and our hope.

May the coming year be a happy one and one of peaceful labor and peaceful creation for all Georgia's working people and may it be happy for each of you, dear young men and women!

GEORGIAN KGB CHIEF AT ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

WA031410 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 Dec 81 pp 1-2

[GRUZINFORM report on proceedings and concluding remarks by General of the Army A.N. Inauri, chairman of the Georgian KGB, at 25 December ceremonial session devoted to 60th anniversary of the Georgian KGB. Also present at the session was Yu.V. Andropov, chairman of the USSR KGB and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo]

[Excerpt] Our ceremonial session is being held in the wake of a great event of our time. Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Sovet Soviet Presidium, chairman of the USSR Defense Council and marshal of the Soviet Union, recently turned 75. There was an unending flow of greetings to our country from all continents. They expressed great respect for the loyal son of the party, the Soviet state and the international communist movement, the ardent fighter for peace and social progress and consistent Marxist-Leninist -- L.I. Brezhnev.

The 60th anniversary of the Georgian SSR's state security authorities is inseparably connected with the victorious day of 25 December 1921. It was on this day that the historic telegram proclaiming the victory of Soviet power in Georgia was sent to Moscow, to the Kremlin. Almost simultaneously, the Georgian SSR Revolutionary Committee resolved at its first session at 1428 hours to embark immediately on the organization of a Cheka. By this decision, the Revolutionary Committee demonstrated political maturity and a profound understanding of Lenin's words concerning the need for the defense of the revolution as the most important, priority task of the victorious proletariat.

The victory of the socialist revolution in Georgia opened a new page in the Georgian people's centuries-old history. The republic embarked on the broad path to genuine national renewal, but it had been bequeathed a difficult legacy. True to its international duty, the Russian proletariat, implementing the party's Leninist policy of accelerated economic, social and cultural development of the former national outlying areas and consciously agreeing to tremendous deprivations and sacrifices, extended the hand of assistance to young Soviet Georgia.

The start was difficult, and the republic's class enemies were not reconciled to defeat and attempted to restore their lost predominant position. They enjoyed the support of international imperialism, which spared no material expenditure to wrest Georgia from the family of free fraternal peoples and make it its appendage. These conditions required the particular cohesion of the working people's masses and the high revolutionary vigilance and strenuous work of all party and state authorities, particularly the Cheka machinery, of the republic.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the OGPU set the task of not only uncovering the enemies' plans but also of rendering them harmless in good time. The main efforts of the republic's Chekists were aimed at this. And thanks to their persistent labor and heroic efforts, this task was accomplished successfully.

At the time of the Great Patriotic War, the fascist troops' combat operations were combined with the mass dispatch of specially trained agents into our rear. During the historic battle for the Caucasus many espionage-sabotage groups were sent directly into Georgia. They were detected in Ambrolaurskiy, Makharadzevskiy, Ochamchirskiy, Ordzhonikidzevskiy, Bolnisskiy, Telavskiy and other rayons. The Chekists and military counterintelligence operated just as resolutely and selflessly as the fighters of our heroic army.

There has been a sharp exacerbation of the international situation since the war because of the aggressive foreign policy of the leading capitalist powers. Their intelligence agencies and special services are carrying out provocations against Soviet troops and representations abroad and sending in agents for espionage and other acts of subversion. Various legal possibilities that were opened in connection with the expansion of international exchange, tourism and scientific relations are being employed for this same purpose. Thanks to the selfless work of the republic's Chekists, which rely on the assistance and support of the party, soviet and public organizations and broad strata of the working people, agents of the United States, Britain and other countries of the NATO bloc sent into Georgia have been detected and rendered harmless since the war.

Today, also, Georgia's Chekists see it as their duty to uncover in good time and frustrate the subversive designs of imperialism's special services and reliably ensure the motherland's security. They are increasing their political vigilance, strengthening their relations with the working people in every possible way and perfecting their professional skills.

In the 60 years, Georgia's state security authorities have trodden a grand and difficult path of struggle. New generations of state security workers have come to replace the first Chekists. Progressive experience and the best traditions are being passed on to them. Possessing well-trained personnel, the republic KGB and its local bodies have been able in the postwar years to carry out a number of successful operations against foreign intelligence agencies and to cut short individual hostile acts. The results that were achieved were possible as a result of the guiding leadership of the USSR KGB.

Summing up the results of the path that has been trodden, Georgia's Chekists understand that there are still shortcomings in their work. They understand the need for a further rise in the level of all their activity and for this reason are turning their main thoughts to what has to be done in the future. They are embarking on their future inspired by the high evaluation made of the activity of the state security authorities at the 26th CPSU and Georgian Communist Party Congresses.

Raised and conditioned by the Communist Party, the republic's Chekists will continue to work persistently to ensure that no provocations by aggressive imperialist forces impede our society's movement toward communism.

We will do everything possible to ensure that our sword is sharp and our shield reliable. This is our pledge, this is our oath to the Soviet people, Comrade A.N. Inauri said in conclusion.

The heroes of the day were greeted by Maj Gen B.M. Guseynov, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR KGB; Col Ya.M. Olovyannikov, first deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR KGB; Maj Gen B.Ye. Sentyurin, commander of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District; Hero of Socialist Labor G.N. Kurtanidze, leader of a core-makers' brigade of the Tbilisi Tsentrolit Plant and a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Georgian SSR Prosecutor A.M. Barabadze; N.A. Landiya, vice president of the republic Academy of Sciences; V.I. Shaduri, major general of the internal service and first deputy minister of internal affairs of the Georgian SSR; and I.N. Ordzhonikidze, first secretary of the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee.

The participants in the ceremonial session unanimously adopted a letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

A gala concert was given following the ceremonial session.

UKRAINE PARTY SEMINAR ON ART, LITERATURE

WA100812 [Editorial Report] Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian on 4 February publishes on page 3 a 1,100 word RATAU article on a seminar for party secretaries of Ukrainian artists' and writers' organizations held in Kiev 1-2 February. Among the officials speaking to the seminar participants were A. S. Kapto, candidate member of the Ukrainian Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and Yu. Ya. Barabash, first deputy minister of the USSR Ministry of Culture. According to the article, the speakers reiterated the 26th CPSU Congress's position on the "growing role of socialist culture in the ideological and political education of workers and in the forming of the new man," and spoke about the "particular significance" of raising the "ideological-artistic" level of creative work. Accomplishing the tasks outlined by the Congress, it was said, depends to a great extent on "improving the work of party organizations in artists' collectives." The speakers stressed that it is necessary to raise "requirements," implement control over "thematic-repertory" planning in a "more purposeful" manner, and increase the share of "topical contemporary" themes in the works of writers and artists. Participants of the seminar, the article said, provided examples of how preference for quantity instead of quality resulted in "imperfections" and "waste" in the field of art and literature.

Much attention at the seminar was devoted to the question of the "ideological tempering" of the artistic intelligentsia in general and of young artists and writers in particular. Speakers said that efforts had to be made to facilitate the creation of "new significant literary and artistic works which would skillfully reflect the heroic achievements of the Soviet people and strike our ideological adversaries." This work, it is said, is "extremely important in a situation of intense ideological struggle in the world." The participants of the seminar also heard a lecture on the international situation.

ALIYEV ATTENDS POET'S MAUSOLEUM DEDICATION

WA121030 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 16 January publishes on page 1 a 2,200-word report on the ceremony of the dedication of the mausoleum of Azeri poet, Molla Panakh Vagif. A number of party officials, writers and guests; and Candidate Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and First Secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR CP Central Committee, G. A. Aliyev, attended the ceremony which took place in the city of Shusha. Thousands of visitors watched the ceremony where Aliyev, Suleyman Rustam and Mirza Ibragimov cut the ribbon and many people spoke of the creative works and accomplishments of Vagif.

NEW FIRST SECRETARY FOR KIROVOGRADSKIY OBKOM

WA200820 [Editorial Report] Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY on 3 February publishes on page 1 a 100-word RATAU article on a personnel change in Kirovogradskiy Obkom of the Ukrainian CP. According to the article, an obkom plenum was held to evaluate organizational questions and the obkom's work in organizing the wintering of livestock and increasing production. V. M. Shcherbina, an obkom secretary, delivered a report and I. Z. Sokolov, Ukrainian Politburo member and Central Committee second secretary, spoke at the plenum. M.M. Kobylchak was relieved of his post as obkom first secretary in connection with his retirement. N. I. Samilyk, who formerly served as a secretary in the Dnepropetrovskiy Obkom, was elected first secretary of the Kirovogradskiy Obkom.

USSR INDUSTRIAL WORK RESULTS FOR JAN REPORTED

PM191545 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 8, Feb 1982, Signed to Press 15 Feb 82 p 6

[Unattributed "Statistical Summary": "USSR Industry in January 1982"]

[Text] The EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA editorial office has received the following figures from the USSR Central Statistical Administration on the results of industry's work in January 1982.

The January plan for the volume of sold output was 100.4 percent fulfilled.

For the individual ministries the fulfillment of the plan for the total volume of output was as follows:

All-Union and Union Republic Ministries and Departments	Percentage Fulfillment of January Plan for Output Volume
Power and electrification	100.3
Petroleum industry	99.7
Petroleum refining and petrochemical industry	100.3
Gas industry	100.6
Coal industry	99
Ferrous metallurgy	98
Nonferrous metallurgy	98
Chemical industry	99.8
Production of mineral fertilizers	100.4
Power machine building	102
Heavy and transport machine building	102
Electrical equipment industry	99.6
Chemical and petroleum machine building	102
Machine tool and tool building industry	102
Instrument making, automation equipment and control systems	102
Automative industry	101
Tractor and agricultural machine building	99
Machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production	100.4
Construction, road and municipal machine building	97

Machine building for light and food industry and household appliances	100.5
Timber, pulp and paper and wood processing industry	100.9
Construction materials industry	98
Light industry	100
Food industry	102
Fruit and vegetable farming	105
Meat and dairy industry	102
Fish industry	102
Procurements	99.8
Medical industry	100.1
Main administration of the microbiological industry	95

For the machine building ministries, the Main Adiministration of the Microbiological Industry and the USSR Ministry of Procurement, the figures are cited in accordance with the plan for normative net output.

The figures for the union republics (including industries under union jurisdiction) are:

Union Republics	Percentage Fulfillment of January Plan for Output Sales
RSFSR	100.3
Ukrainian SSR	100.1
Belorussian SSR	102
Uzbek SSR	102
Kazakh SSR	100.2
Georgian SSR	100.8
Azerbaijan SSR	100.4
Lithuanian SSR	102
Moldavian SSR	102
Latvian SSR	101
Kirgiz SSR	100.3
Tadzhik SSR	99.6
Armenian SSR	100
Turkmen SSR	100.5
Estonian SSR	102

The production of the most important types of output in January 1982 was:

Type of Output	Output Produced in January 1982
Electricity -- billion kilowatt-hours	129
Oil (including gas condensate) -- million tons	51.5
Gas -- billion cubic meters	42.6
Coal -- million tons	61.7
Steel -- million tons	12.4
Rolled ferrous metal (finished products) -- million tons	8.5
Steel pipes -- million tons	1.5
Iron ore -- million tons	19.7
Mineral fertilizers (in terms of 100-percent nutrients) -- million tons	2.2
Chemical plant-protection agents (standard units) -- thousand tons	45.0
Sulfuric acid -- million tons	2.0
Caustic soda -- thousand tons	239
Synthetic resins and plastics -- thousand tons	344
Chemical fibers and yarns -- thousand tons	103
Motor vehicle tires -- millions	5.3
AC electric motors -- million kilowatts	4.1
Metal-cutting machine tools -- million rubles	161
those with digital program control -- items	833
Forging and pressing machines -- million rubles	48.2
Instruments, automation facilities and spare parts -- million rubles	380
Computer hardware and spare parts -- million rubles	292
Petroleum apparatus -- million rubles	17.1
Chemical equipment and spare parts -- million rubles	60.8
Manufacturing equipment and spare parts for light and food industry -- million rubles	117
Mainline diesel locomotives -- thousand horsepower	330

Mainline electric lomotives -- thousand horsepower	307
Mainline freight cars -- thousands	4.9
Motor vehicles -- thousands	176
of which:	
trucks	64.3
cars	104
buses	7.2
Tractors -- thousands	46.7
Agricultural machines -- million rubles	244
Machines for livestock raising and fodder production -- million rubles	178
Grain-harvesting combines -- thousands	8.5
Excavators -- thousands	3.5
Sawn lumber (excluding small timber procurements) -- million trimmed cubic meters	27.2
Paper -- thousand tons	437
Cement -- million tons	9.8
Precast ferroconcrete (excluding output from subsidiary enterprises) -- million cubic meters of articles	7.9
Slate -- million standard sheets	645
Textiles, all types -- million square meters	910
Knitted underwear and outerwear -- million articles	132
Leather footwear -- million pairs	60.0
Meat (raw material from state resources) -- thousand tons	758
Sausage products (raw material from state resources) -- thousand tons	238
Edible fish products, including canned fish -- million rubles	374
Animal oil (raw material from state resources) -- thousand tons	46.7
Whole milk products in milk equivalent (raw material from state resources) -- million tons	2.0

Margarine -- thousand tons	118
Vegetable oil (raw material from state resources) -- thousand tons	249
Clocks and watches -- millions	5.5
Chinaware and earthenware -- million rubles	69.1
Radio receivers -- thousands	647
Television sets -- thousands	625
of which, color sets	220
Refrigerators -- thousands	481
Washing machines -- thousands	303
Motorcycles and motor scooters -- thousands	90.5
Furniture -- million rubles	522

Commentary on Summary

The results of industry work in January have been summed up. The plan for the volume of output sales for industry as a whole was fulfilled 100.4 percent. A considerable quantity of gas was extracted and a considerable quantity of motor vehicle tires, industrial robots for machine building, instruments, automation facilities and computer hardware, machinery for animal husbandry and fodder production, furniture and other output was produced in excess of the plan.

Rapid development rates were achieved in the gas industry, a number of machine-building sectors, the fruit and vegetable industry and a number of other sectors and, of the union republics, in Belorussia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia and Armenia.

Of the sectors of the fuel and energy complex, the gas industry labor collectives successfully completed the January plan. Gas extraction in the sector increased 6 percent. Some 0.6 billion cubic meters of gas were extracted over and above the plan.

In the coal industry 61.7 million tons of coal were extracted, which is somewhat less than in January last year.

While fulfilling the electricity generation plan for the country as a whole, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and its local power administrations failed to take proper steps to guarantee the uninterrupted supply of electricity to a number of regions of the country, particularly regions of Siberia where the generation of hydroelectric power was down and stoppages occurred at operating thermal power stations.

In ferrous metallurgy the Nizhnetagilskiy metallurgical combine, the Krivorozhstal and Zaporozhstal plants and the Cherepovetskiy enterprise and several others underfulfilled the plan.

As is well known, in 1982 all the production associations and enterprises of 14 industrial ministries and departments, in particular all enterprises of the machine-building ministries, have been transferred to the system of planning and assessment of their activity in terms of the normative net output indicator.

The January plan for the volume of normative net output was overfulfilled by the labor collectives of the Ministries of Power Machine Building, Heavy Transport Machine Building, Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, Instrument Making, Automobile Building and Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, and several other ministries.

A considerable quantity of power equipment, chemical equipment and petroleum apparatus worth R1.2 million, instruments, automation equipment and computer hardware worth R5.5 million; hundreds of trucks, motor vehicle and tractor spare parts worth R1.6 million; and machinery and equipment for animal husbandry and fodder production worth R0.5 million were produced in excess of the plan.

The production of consumer goods grew in January. The average daily production of textiles increased 1 percent compared with January last year and, similarly, the production of hosiery articles increased 4 percent, of knitted underwear 3 percent and of cultural and consumer goods and domestic appliances 7 percent -- including a 5-percent increase in the production of television sets, a 7-percent increase in the production of furniture and a 6-percent increase in the production of chinaware and earthenware.

The labor collectives of all industries are now completing the adoption of counterplans and socialist pledges for 1982, are developing socialist competition to attain the best end results of production while saving raw and semifinished materials and manpower expenditure and are attentively analyzing available reserves and unused opportunities. It is important to efficiently organize surveys of saving and thrift at every enterprise in accordance with the approved procedure for holding the all-union public survey of efficiency in utilizing raw and semifinished materials and fuel and energy resources. The survey must be used to mobilize the creative potential of labor collectives to make up the lag that has been allowed to occur and to successfully fulfill the 1982 plan and the targets for the 5-year plan as a whole.

KREMNEV VIEWS INDUSTRIAL USE OF SIBERIAN OIL

LD192142 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 19 Feb, TASS -- "The level of industrial development of the oil reserves of the USSR will in the future depend only on the requirements of the country's economy", a TASS correspondent was told by Vladimir Kremnev, USSR first deputy minister of the oil industry.

The growth of oil output is for the USSR not an aim in itself, he added. The main thing is that its level should correspond to the rational structure of the country's energy balance. Therefore gas output, whose reserves in western Siberia alone reach 27 trillion cubic metres, will grow at an accelerated rate in the eighties. The implementation of this programme will make it possible to reduce gradually in this country the consumption of oil as fuel, by replacing masout at thermal power plants with cheaper gas, Kremnev noted. As a result it will become possible to utilize more oil for chemical processing. It must be noted, for that matter, that the construction of two big oil chemical complexes is nearing completion in the cities of Tomsk and Tobolsk in western Siberia.

The necessity to save energy resources, which is today a subject of concern for all the industrialized countries, has not passed over the USSR either. But, Kremnev noted, for a different reason. We are not threatened with a depletion of fuel resources of dependence on foreign sources of energy carriers. But we must show a thrifty attitude to our own natural resources in order to be able to save as much of the not renewable reserves of hydrocarbons for the generations to come. In the USSR the main sources of energy raw materials move farther north and east from year to year. The higher prices of oil made its saving more profitable than an increase in output, the deputy minister said. Over the years of the current five-year plan period (1981-1985) the USSR will save almost twice as much oil as in the preceding five-year plan period. A total of 200 million tons of oil will be saved in reference fuel count.

The relatively not high for the USSR rates of the growth of oil output in the next few years will be compensated for by the dynamically growing gas output, measures for the saving of energy resources. Vladimir Kremnev stressed that the rates of the Soviet Union's economic growth are far from slowing down. Simply less raw materials will be spent per one unit of product.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 22-23 FEB OUTLINED

LD240438 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 22-23 February. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

22 February

Kirgiz farmers of Lyaylyakskiy Rayon have begun the spring sowing of alfalfa on more than 1,500 hectares. South Kirgizia has decided to procure around 1,130 millions tons of course fodders, almost 70,000 tons more than last year. (0100 GMT)

Altaskiy Kray grain workers have plowed 3 million hectares of land for snow retention. (0700 GMT)

23 February

Farms in South Kazakhstan have commenced field work. They are transplanting vegetable seedlings. As a result, produce will go to the industrial centers of the country in May not in June. Chimkentskaya Oblast has decided to grow about 13,000 tons of early vegetables, almost 3,000 tons more than last year. (0030 GMT)

RASHIDOV ATTENDS SAMARKAND MEETING 23 FEB

GF231600 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Samarkand Oblast's achievements during 1981 and its tasks during the second year of the 5-year plan emerging from the decisions of the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee plenum and instructions and recommendations by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, were discussed during a meeting organized by the oblast's progressive agricultural workers in Samarkand today. Comrade Khamarakulov, chairman of Samarkand Oblast Soviet Executive Committee, and others spoke about the importance of developing agricultural production to successfully meet the country's food supply program and referred with satisfaction to the oblast's agricultural workers' aspiration for appropriately meeting the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union.

Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the meeting. He drew the participants' attention to the revenue from an abundant harvest of all agricultural crops, the introduction of new industrial techniques of cotton and [word indistinct], and to the effective use of cultivable land. Comrade Rashidov pointed out that it is necessary to devote more effort to developing food crops such as potatoes, vegetables, fruits and [word indistinct]. He reminded the participants of their role in fulfilling the current year's socialist pledges and plans.

The meeting adopted socialist pledges for the oblast's agricultural workers and decided to produce 600,000 tons of cotton, 350,000 tons of grain, 230,000 tons of vegetables and 175,000 tons of grapes this year. The meeting also adopted measures aimed at developing livestock breeding during the current 5-year plan period.

TASHKENT: UZBEK AGRICULTURAL WORKERS CONVENE

GF221339 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 30 Feb 82

[From the press review]

[Text] The first and second pages of the Uzbek daily SOVIET UZBEKISTAN [SOVIET UZBEKISTONI] carry reports on the Uzbek agricultural workers congress held in Tashkent recently. The paper states:

[Words indistinct] and arrived from all corners of the Uzbek SSR to attend the traditional congress of officials in the agricultural field. Inamdzhan Usmankhodzhayev, chairman of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium, opened the meeting.

R. Aytmuratov, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the congress on achievements in 1981 and on the duties of agricultural officials. Aytmuratov said: Agricultural workers displayed heroism in their struggle against natural disasters and achieved great results. Due to the capability and (?cooperation) of our workers, problems arising from natural [word indistinct] have been overcome. The result was the successful large-scale cultivation of cotton, corn, vegetables, watermelon, [words indistinct], various kinds of fruits and [word indistinct]. A total of 6,023,000 tons of cotton has been sold to the state. This is 200,000 tons more than the planned figure. A number of provinces and the Karakalpak ASSR have successfully fulfilled their plans for cotton cultivation. The (?Uzbek workers) endeavored to develop various other sectors of the agricultural field last year. Our agricultural workers harvested 3 million tons of crops -- that is to say, 900,000 tons of corn, 1.6 million tons of high-quality [words indistinct] and 500,000 tons of (suri). [Words indistinct] and the harvest of grapes increased last year by 16 percent.

Needless to say, there are several opportunities to be exploited. It must also be noted that livestock breeding is gradually developing in collective and state farms. [Words indistinct] and the duties assigned are being carried out successfully.

OGARKOV ADDRESS ON SOVIET ARMY, NAVY DAY

OW231449 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0942 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Address by Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Vasilyevich Ogarkov, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy minister of defense, on the occasion of Soviet Army and Navy day; date and location not specified -- live or recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades: Today the Soviet people, their armed forces and our friends abroad are marking Soviet Army and Navy Day. It coincides with the first anniversary of the beginning of the historic 26th CPSU Congress, the decisions of which are presently being implemented successfully. Together with all Soviet people, the troops of our armed forces, who for 64 years now have been continuously guarding the conquests of Great October, are laboring persistently to fulfill them.

When the Russian proletariat, under the leadership of the Bolshevik party led by the great Lenin, took the Winter Palace by storm in October 1917 and proclaimed the beginning of a new era in the history of mankind, very few people in the capitalist countries -- very few believed that they were in earnest. The ringleaders of the capitalist world hastened to declare that this was a chance and abnormal manifestation in the history of mankind that must be destroyed forthwith.

And so, within 2 to 3 months the kaiser's German hordes and the internal counterrevolutionary forces moved against Petrograd to destroy the revolution in its cradle. But detachments of the young Red Guard and the newly formed units of revolutionary sailors and soldiers, who, although poorly armed, were strong in revolutionary spirit, heeded Vladimir Ilich Lenin's appeal that "the socialist fatherland is in danger" and came to the defense of Petrograd in a united rush. By 23 February, after fierce battles at Pskov and Narva, they had stopped and defeated the enemy.

By holding Petrograd the Red Army defended the heart of the revolution and thereby insured its successful development, because a proletarian revolution, in contrast to other revolutions, only begins with the seizure of power. It is hard to overestimate the significance of this victory and it is no coincidence that since that time Soviet Army and Navy Day has been observed annually on 23 February.

The enemies of our Soviet state did not rest with their failure to fulfill the task of defeating the revolution in its cradle. Soon the interventionists of 14 states, together with the internal counterrevolutionaries, began a mass onslaught against our country from the west, south, east and even the north, where British, French and American troops landed in March 1918. The armed forces of the young republic of the soviets were again forced to defend themselves.

Finding itself in a flaming ring of fronts the republic turned into a fortress under seige. By the autumn of 1918 the situation became critical. Only a fourth of the country's territory, which was plagued by hunger, cold and typhoid fever, remained under the control of Soviet power. However, even under these severest conditions the worker-peasant Red Army, under the party's leadership, held its own against its numerous enemies and after gathering its strength began a decisive advance and utterly defeated the White Guard troops of Denikin, Yudenich, Kolchak and Vrangel and ignominiously expelled the American, British, French and all other interventionists of their kind from the country. By the end of 1920 Soviet power had firmly asserted itself throughout the country's territory.

With the end of the civil war the formation and consolidation stage of our army and navy was completed. Its main substance was not the occupation of foreign lands but the defense and liberation of its own country from the aggression of external and internal enemies.

The last salvos of the civil war faded away. A period of peaceful construction began for the young Soviet republic and its army.

At the beginning of the 1920's our country, displaying genuine peaceableness, decreased its 5.5 million-strong army to 560,000 men; that is, by nearly 10 times. And although it sounds strange, it was precisely at this time that the reactionary imperialist circles began to shout strenuously throughout the world about some kind of Red military threat.

It goes without saying that they understood perfectly well that this was not so but they could not reconcile themselves in any way with the existence of the world's first worker and peasant state. So, to the heartrending cries of a Red military threat they undertook intensified preparations for a new war. And they prepared one.

On 22 June 1941 fascist Germany, carefully nurtured and encouraged by world imperialism, treacherously and without a declaration of war struck a surprise and unprecedently powerful blow against us. A marauding army of more than 5 million attacked our country, plundering and destroying everything in its path, and, just as during the defense of Petrograd in February 1918 and during the fierce battles on the civil war fronts, the question of life and death of the Soviet state arose once again.

And once again the Soviet Armed Forces under the party's leadership selflessly came to the defense of the motherland. The Great Patriotic War began.

A particularly acute and dangerous situation developed by the autumn of 1941 when the enemy approached Moscow, the capital of our motherland. This was a most trying time for us, but even this incredibly difficult situation did not break the militant spirit of Soviet troops and did not shake the determination of the Soviet people. The Communist Party mobilized all the efforts of the people to defeat the enemy and victory came.

In fierce battles at Moscow, Stalingrad, Kursk and during the brilliantly executed strategic operations that ensued, the Soviet Armed Forces smashed the Hitlerite military machine and then the million-strong Kanto army of militarist Japan. They completely cleared their native land of the fascist scum and liberated the peoples of other countries from the brown plague.

The defeat of the shock forces of imperialism worthily crowned another most important stage in the development of our armed fores. Its main content, once again, was not aggression but defense against and the liberation from the fascist yoke, not only for the people of their own country but for those of many European and Asian countries as well. As a result a world system of socialism that has become the main motive force of our time was formed.

The war ended and our people returned to a peaceful life and the healing of the numerous war wounds. However, immediately after its conclusion heartrending cries again, as before, arose in the West about some kind of mythical Soviet military threat. Although their inspirers understood and still understand perfectly well that this is not so, these cries are continuing to this day in various forms. In actuality, just as in the 1930's the forces of imperialism and reaction, headed by the latter-day pretenders to world supremacy, are using these cries to conceal their material preparations for a new war.

With this aim they are exerting maximum efforts to insure their military superiority, hinder the development of the socialist system and undermine its economy, destabilize the situation and split the unity of the socialist countries.

Moreover, prophets have once again appeared across the ocean insisting on writing off socialism and communism as an unnatural phenomenon in the history of mankind. These are pathetic attempts of narrow-minded people. In this regard, how can one fail to recall the work of the great Russian writer Saltykov-Shchedrin about a petty tyrant and governor of a town.

In his zealous desire to organize everything to his liking, this literary hero decided to completely abolish the sciences, burn down all the cities and, so as not to confuse the people, he demanded that America's discovery be denied. But even Shchedrin's extrememely narrow-minded town governor retained a feeling for reality when, after having thought it over, he said: But I think this does not depend on me.

It is not difficult to see the analogy. It is common knowledge that the Soviet Union is a peace-loving state. Its dedication to peace was reaffirmed in the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent addresses of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of our party's Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Expansionist wars are alien to the Soviet state. It does not plan to attack anybody. But that which belongs to the Soviet people and has been created by their labor we will defend with all our resolve and without compromise. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has noted that we have all that is necessary for this: An honest peace policy, military might and the unity of the Soviet people, in order to ensure the inviolability of our borders against any encroachments and to defend the achievements of socialism.

We all remember very well Lenin's well-known thesis that while imperialism exists the danger of its unleashing a new war also exists. Today, in conditions of a sharp increase in imperialism's aggressiveness, our party and government are forced to combine an active struggle for peace with the necessary measures for strengthening the country's defenses. That is why the peace-loving nature of the Soviet Government and its constant readiness to give a decisive rebuff to any aggressor are merged into one.

To meet this task a special role naturally belongs to the Soviet Armed Forces, whose high-technology equipment, military skill and invincible spiritual courage were clearly demonstrated during the "ZAPAD-81" maneuvers held last year. And today, observing the 64th anniversary of our army and navy, we have every reason to report that if reason fails the forces of imperialism and reaction and they try to realize their wild idea of unleashing a new world war, then the Soviet Armed Forces, together with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Treaty countries, will be able to reliably defend their socialist fatherland. The aggressor will inevitably suffer the severe fate of German fascism and its henchmen.

In conclusion, dear comrades, allow me today, on Soviet Army and Navy Day, to cordially great all the Soviet people -- all those who defended with arms the honor, freedom and independence of their motherland, the veterans of our army and navy and all the soldiers of the Soviet Armed Forces who are today standing vigilantly in one formation with the soldiers of the fraternal armies of the socialist community countries in defense of the peaceful constructive labor of their peoples and in defense of socialism and peace. On this great national holiday, all the best to you.

MARSHAL OGARKOV HOSTS ARMY, NAVY DAY RECEPTION

LD231526 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 23 Feb, TASS -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, first deputy minister of defence of the USSR, gave a reception today on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Army and the Navy.

The reception was attended by marshals of the Soviet Union, marshals of arms of the service, by generals, admirals, officers of the Soviet Armed Forces, by veterans of the Great Patriotic War and by representatives of party, government and public organizations.

Military, naval and air attaches at the embassies of foreign states were among the guests.

The reception passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

USTINOV ARTICLE MARKS ARMY ANNIVERSARY

PM241139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister: "The Army of the People's Friendship"]

[Text] Today the Soviet people and their servicemen are celebrating the 64th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. This holiday is invariably a moving demonstration of Soviet people's profound love and respect for their armed defenders and provides clear evidence of the indestructible friendship of the USSR's peoples.

The sons of all USSR nations and ethnic groups serve shoulder to shoulder in the combat ranks of the armed forces. With their selfless military labor they continue and augment the glory of the land of the soviets' army -- the first army of peoples' friendship in the history of mankind -- and its heroic traditions and fulfill with honor their patriotic and international duty. The life and activity of servicemen is marked by a particular upsurge this year -- the year of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. Together with all the people, they fight enthusiastically for the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress' historic plans and for the further flourishing and strengthening of the might of our great motherland -- the USSR.

1.

The USSR Armed Forces, created by V.I. Lenin and the Communist Party, have for nearly 6 and 1/2 decades been watching vigilantly over the building of the new society and reliably defending the vital interests of our multinational country's working people.

The defense of the socialist fatherland, as an integral part of the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat and all the working people for the transformation of society on the basis of socialist principles, is profoundly international in its sociopolitical nature. Our armed forces have been a mighty instrument of this defense. In essence and nature they are the image of the socialist social and state system, the army of the people, bound by indissoluble ties to the broad masses of the working people.

The historical purpose of our army, which is called upon, as Lenin put it, to "protect the gains of the revolution and our people's power," objectively accords both with the working people's vital national interests and with their international interests. The decree signed by V.I. Lenin on the creation of the Red Army proclaimed that service in that army is the duty of all Soviet citizens, with no restrictions on the basis of nationality. Thus the consistent, firm implementation of the party's nationalities policy in the sphere of military building was confirmed in legislation.

This policy was based on the revolutionary consciousness of the working class, around which all the country's working people were united. Workers, forming the basis and the proletarian nucleus of the army and navy, played a decisive role in educating the primarily peasant mass of the army in the spirit of collectivism, fraternity and solidarity and in rallying them under the banner of struggle against foreign military intervention and internal counterrevolution.

History knew no precedent for the courage and staunchness, the mass heroism displayed in the civil war years by fighters and commanders, units and formations of the young Red Army -- the first army in the world to know what it was fighting for. Representatives of nearly 50 nationalities fought side by side in its ranks. The bright ideals of the revolution and the just goals of the struggle for the people's happiness rallied the troops' formation, gave it unprecedented durability and inspired people to immortal feats for the sake of the socialist fatherland.

The joint struggle against foreign and internal counterrevolution and the party's indefatigable, energetic, purposeful organizational and educational work among the masses helped to rally our country's peoples and promoted the formation of the military-political alliance of Soviet republics. The successful struggle against the aggressive forces of imperialism and their accomplices is impossible without such an alliance, without equal, just relations between the participating nations and ethnic groups. The correctness of this conclusion of V.I. Lenin's is convincingly confirmed by the entire heroic history of our socialist motherland and its armed forces and the very rich revolutionary practice of the modern era.

The outstanding triumph of the Communist Party's Leninist nationalities policy and the ideas of proletarian internationalism, friendship and fraternity between peoples was the formation of the USSR in December 1922. The voluntary unification of the Soviet republics in a mighty union state ensured splendid preconditions for the all-round economic, sociopolitical and spiritual development of all our country's peoples. In a historically short space of time tremendous transformations took place, unprecedented in their scope and depth, in all spheres of Soviet society's life.

On the basis of these transformations, the country's defense capability was improved and the combat might of the USSR armed forces was strengthened. The armed forces reflected the tremendous successes of the socialist economy, science and technology and the historic achievements of the cultural revolution. The increasing process of rapprochement between nations and ethnic groups was one source of the troops and naval forces' high morale and the monolithic cohesion of personnel.

The durability of the Soviet socialist state and the might of its armed forces, which embody the friendship and fraternity of the USSR's peoples, were revealed to the full during the Great Patriotic War. That war, the most terrible mankind has ever experienced, showed that the social, political and spiritual unity which had formed over the years of Soviet power among our country's working people and servicemen in the armed forces was invincible.

At the Communist Party's call, all Soviet people rose as one man to fight the enemy. They fought courageously and staunchly at the front, they worked selflessly in the rear. The party's slogan "Everything for the front, everything for victory!" determined the thoughts and deeds of working people in cities and villages and of army and navy servicemen. "If we were to name the main hero of the Great Patriotic War," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has noted, "that immortal hero is the entire, harmonious family of peoples living in our country, linked by indestructible ties of fraternity."

Tens and hundreds of thousands of sons and daughters of the Soviet fatherland were presented with high combat awards for courage, staunchness and valor on the Great Patriotic War fronts. Those who received the highest mark of excellence, the title Hero of the Soviet Union, included representatives of more than 100 USSR nations and ethnic groups.

The Great Patriotic War clearly confirmed the correctness of the party's Leninist nationalities policy in state and military building. The fraternal alliance of Soviet peoples, based on the indissoluble commonality of class interests and aims and Marxist-Leninist ideology, convincingly proved its viability.

The USSR Armed Forces, led by the Communist Party and backed by the undivided support of the whole country's working people, demonstrated high military skill, insuperable strength of spirit and monolithic cohesion. They appeared to all the world as an army of the people's friendship, a liberator army, selflessly serving the just cause of defending socialism, international security and world peace.

Our armed forces have been and will invariably remain true to this, their lofty, noble mission.

2.

Our armed forces have reached a new high point in their development with the building of a mature socialist society in the USSR. At this stage, when the restructuring of the entire system of social relations on the basis of the collectivist principles intrinsic to socialism is being completed, the sociopolitical and ideological unity of the army and navy ranks becomes particularly firm. The collective of any subunit, unit or ship, like the armed forces as a whole, represents a harmonious multinational combat family.

Indeed, how could it be otherwise! For today's armed forces are an integral part of a great social and international community of people -- the Soviet people. They live and work at the rhythm of the entire country, and their martial labor forms part of the nationwide cause of communist creation.

In organizing and directing military building, the party proceeds from comprehensive consideration of Soviet society's increased economic and scientific and technical potential, the changes in its social class and national structure and the achievements of the socialist way of life. The steady increase of the armed forces' combat potential is promoted by the continuing rapprochement between all classes and social groups in Soviet society and the further strengthening of fraternal friendship among all our country's peoples.

The unity, friendship and fraternity of the USSR's peoples are today firmer than ever. The party has ensured that internationalism has become the profound conviction and norm of behavior for all Soviet people. They see it as inseparable from patriotism, from the proud sense of belonging to the great united Soviet motherland -- the USSR.

You cannot be a patriot without being an internationalist, just as you cannot be an internationalist without being a patriot. Any attempts to separate patriotism and internationalism, to pit them against one another and to replace them with nationalism and chauvinism run counter to the working people's vital interests and the interests of socialism. The CPSU has always fought and will continue to fight implacably against such attempts.

The dialectical interconnection between patriotism and internationalism finds visible confirmation in the everyday practical activity of army and navy servicemen, as it does in that of all our country's working people. In worthily fulfilling their patriotic duty in a particular sector of communist building, they are also fulfilling their international duty by augmenting the economic and defense might and international influence and prestige of our union socialist state.

The patriotic and international principles in Soviet servicemen's martial labor are inseparable, as they are in any other socially useful labor in our country. That labor serves the good of the entire Soviet people and of all its component nations and nationalities. It is labor in the name of the socialist homeland's freedom and independence, labor in the name of communism and world peace.

Soviet servicemen have a clear awareness of the need for and importance of their labor. The particular firmness of military discipline in our army and navy stems from this, as does the troop collectives' high degree of combat teamwork and the personnel's unity [slitnost] of will and action.

All Soviet servicemen -- from enlisted man to marshal -- represent our society's friendly classes and social groups, nations and nationalities in the army and navy combat formation. Like Soviet people in general, they are characterized by a sense of all-national pride. It is the tremendous, encompassing, very meaningful sense of being a citizen of the world's first socialist state, the sense of an unbreakable intimate connection with the people who are building communism, the sense of personal responsibility for the fate of their motherland -- the motherland of Lenin, the motherland of October. This sense rallies servicemen and prompts them to keep sacred the honor and dignity of armed defenders of the socialist homeland and to perform irreproachably all the tasks the party and the people set the armed forces.

The essence of these tasks lies in defending the Soviet people's revolutionary gains and peaceful labor and the state's sovereignty and territorial integrity against external aggression. The armed forces of our state of the whole people are part of a society centered on the working person.

It is for precisely that reason that a spirit of expansion and aggression is naturally foreign to them. They serve as the mighty, reliable shield of the country that is marching unshakably and firmly in the vanguard of mankind's social progress and as the bastion of the people's security and peace.

The commitment of the CPSU and the Soviet state to the cause of peace is fused with concern for defending socialism's gains. The great Lenin instructed us to accompany our steps toward peace by exerting our full military readiness. And the party and the Soviet people are unswervingly following that behest, which is especially topical today, when imperialism's aggressiveness has increased sharply.

Bellicose imperialist circles, especially of the United States and NATO, are making considerable efforts to push mankind onto the road of congrantation, to shake the positions of the USSR and the entire socialist community and to curb the upsurge in the people's national liberation movement. In the hope of securing military superiority over the Soviet Union, the United Stated is stepping up the arms race and building up arsenals of various types of mass destruction weapons, including neutron and chemical weapons. The United States persistently tries to embroil its NATO partners and Japan in its aggressive preparations. Imperialism is using the lying "Soviet military threat" myth to cover up these preparations. However, the facts incontrovertibly show that in reality the military threat -- not an invented threat, but a real one -- actually emanates from NATO and primarily from the United States.

With unparalleled cynicism Washington politicians and strategists are declaring that they believe "there are things more important than peace" and formulating concepts of "limited" nuclear war implying thermonuclear catastrophe for all mankind. American imperialism and its helpers are kidling sources of tension in various regions of the world, trying to introduce the methods of threat and diktat into the practice of interstate relations, crudely interfering in sovereign states' internal affairs, and waging unbridled psychological warfare against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and against the forces of peace and social progress. The policy of China's leaders is assisting the schemes of the most aggressive imperialist forces.

All this demands from the Soviet people and their servicemen political vigilance and tireless work to keep the army and navy in a state of high combat readiness resolutely to rebuff aggression, from whatever source. And our armed forces are always in a state of such readiness. The nationwide concern lends them irresistible might and nourishes personnel's unshakable moral and political, social and international cohesion and their boundless devotion to the party, the motherland and the bright ideals of communism.

The essence of the USSR Armed Forces as the army of the peoples' friendship is expressed in the nature of their building, in their manpower system, in the training of military cadres and in the substance of personnel training and instruction.

Military service in the ranks of the armed forces, as the USSR Constitution states, is the honorable duty of Soviet citizens. The discharge of this duty by conscripts occupies a very crucial period in the life of practically every young person in our country. This period is all the more important because it comes at an age of particularly intensive personality development and of shaping and consolidating the high moral and political qualities which characterize the Soviet person -- the builder and defender of the new society.

The Communist Party and the Soviet people greatly value the tremendous role which the armed forces play in educating the younger generation. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has repeatedly spoken of this with great warmth. He himself received sound training in military service, but before the Great Patriotic War, followed by participation in it from the first to the last day, and he knows well the value of military labor, friendship among soldiers and comradeship among troops.

Yesterday's young workers and kolkhoz members, students and schoolchildren come from different corners of our immense motherland to serve in the army and navy. They join the collectives of subunits, units and ships, where servicemen of different nationalities live and work. Strong internationalist qualities are shaped and consolidated in them in the process of joint combat training and service. "Our army," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said of this, "is a special army in the sen[illegible] that it is a school of internationalism, a school for fostering feelings of fraternity, solidarity and mutual respect for all the nations and ethnic groups of the Soviet Union."

From wherever a servicemen comes into the army or navy, in whatever union or autonomous republic, oblast or kray he lived before being drafted, to whatever nationality he belongs, he becomes an equal member of the military family. This equality of rights is guaranteed by laws and military regulations and is comprehensively ensured and manifested in the entire army and navy way of life. Every servicemen receives every type of allowance on equal terms. The same regulation demands are made on him as on everyone else. He has the same rights and duties as all his comrades and can satisfy his spiritual needs on equal terms and participate in the sociopolitical life of the subunit, unit and ship collective and the country as a whole.

Under the conditions of developed socialism new opportunities are opened up for further strengthening the international cohesion of military collectives and increasing the beneficial educational influence of military service. Pursuing strenuous, purposeful activity in mastering complex, primarily collective combat hardware and weapons, using them under conditions close to combat conditions, and overcoming the considerable moral, psychological and physical strains of military service all helps to foster in servicemen feelings of fraternity and friendship, combat cohesion and the desire for mutual assistance and cooperation. The strength of these feelings is evidenced by the fact that, even after being transferred to the reserve corps, many servicemen continue to maintain close links with each other and frequently even work side by side on shock construction projects, in enterprises or on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Military service enables servicemen of different nationalities to scale the heights of technical skill and fosters the habits of high organization and discipline -- in short, it molds a collectivist, a person with a wide political and cultural horizon, strong moral foundations and an active life stance. The entire army and navy way of life creates favorable preconditions for ensuring the high effectiveness of this process, but the chief role in it belongs to the purposeful political-educational and organizational work of commanders, political organs and party organizations. The Komsomol organizations of subunits, units and ships actively participate, under the leadership of Communists, in the education of servicemen. The great significance of their activity is determined by the fact that young people make up three-fourths of the armed forces' personnel.

The substance and main directions of Soviet servicemen's training stem from the 26th party congress decisions, the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's works and speeches. One of the most important directions is the fostering in servicemen of love for the motherland, pride in belonging to the Soviet Armed Forces and readiness to do their patriotic and international duty with honor.

In Soviet servicemen, boundless love for their multinational homeland is combined with a feeling of fraternal friendship toward the peoples and armies of the socialist community countries and solidarity with all people struggling for social and national liberation. Our army's biography is rich in graphic examples of disinterested international aid given to fighters for freedom and independence.

The traditions of patriotism and internationalism are passed on from generation to generation of the land of the soviets' armed defenders like a glorious baton. And today's servicemen are worthily continuing this relay. They are discharging their duty in the united formation of the Warsaw Pact countries' armies. The socialist states' military-political defense alliance embodies a historically unprecedented type of truly just, equitable, fraternal relations among peoples. This alliance truly serves peace and represents an insurmountable obstacle in the way of imperialism's aggressive aspirations. Loyalty to the principles of internationalism and to the ideals of the peoples' friendship augments the combat potential of the fraternal armies standing guard over the great gains of socialism and the cause of peace and social progress.

Together with the entire people, the servicemen of the USSR Armed Forces are struggling persistently to implement the 26th CPSU Congress plans. The socialist competition in honor of the USSR's 60th anniversary under the slogan "Reliable Defense for the Soviet People's Peaceful Labor!" is assuming an increasingly broad scope in the army and navy. Soviet people may rest assured that the USSR Armed Forces -- the army of the peoples' friendship and fraternity -- are always on guard. Always on the alert. They have been and they remain the mighty bulwark of the security of the USSR and its allies and friends.

Fireworks Order

LD230958 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2004 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] To mark the 64th anniversary of the Soviet army and navy Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, has issued an order that at 2100 local time on 23 February firework displays should be held in the capital of our homeland, the hero-city of Moscow, in the capitals of the union republics, in the hero-cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, Tula and the hero-fortress of Brest and also in the cities of Kaliningrad, Lvov, Rostov-on-Don, Kuybyshev, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk, Chita, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok and Severomorsk.

PUBLICATION OF BOOK BY USTINOV ANNOUNCED

LD221940 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] "We Serve the Homeland, the Cause of Communism" -- this is the title of a book by Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, marshal of the Soviet Union, which has just been produced by the military publishers [voennoye izdatelstvo]. It tells how the Soviet people are implementing the plans for the creation of communism and implementing the struggle for peace and security of peoples as set out by the party congress. It brings to light the nationwide character of the defense of the socialist fatherland and the main tasks and trends in the further improvement in the combat-readiness of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union.